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ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

tice continues to obtain and increase, as it re-

cently has done, it cannot fail to break down our

itinerancy? These brethren, while they con-

tinue to itinerate, must, generally, be accommodated in the vicinity of their homes, while those

who have no home will have to sustain not only

the ordinary burthens of itinerancy, but they must

be subjected to extra burthens, to accommodate

those who itinerate only on a small scale. This,

structive of our harmony, and contribute to

none among us who love Methodism, and love

the itinerancy better than these same estimable

brethren, and that none would be more reluctant

ticularly, the disastrous tendency of our financial

deficiencies upon the church, upon the temporal

interests of our people, and especially upon their

spiritual interests; but our limits will not admit of

pursuing this part of the subject further; we

shall, therefore, in our next, call attention to the

For the Herald and Journal.

remedy for the evils we have noticed.

Gardiner, Me., April 21.

Vol. XVIII. A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

Fur the Herald and Journal.

DEPARTED HOURS.

BY AMANDA WESTON.

Departed hours ! departed hours ? Tis pleasant, now and then, From the dim shadows of the past Once more to summon them,-To link anew the close bound ties The hand of Time bath riven, To call our lost ones back from earth,

'Tis sweet to muse, at eve's still hour, Upon the look and tone Of those whose early summons hence Left us so sadly lone; To see, as shades are gath'ring round, The sunlight of the eyes

Whose last glance spoke the pure, deep love

Our loved ones down from heaven.

Departed hours! departed hours, Round me their memories cling. As twine around some ruined shrine The early buds of spring. The thoughts they bear are like the sweet Fragrance of faded flowers; O. there is bliss untold, in dreams

Of life's departed hours.

Daxbury, April, 1847.

That never, never dies.

For the Herald and Journal.

BIBLICAL INSTITUTE. DANVILLE DISTRICT PREACHERS' MEETING.

Br. Stevens,-I have perused, with wonder and perfect astonishment, the remarkable article from Br. Williams, in the Herald of the 14th inst. As that article is almost entirely personal, it must devolve on me to reply to it; for most certainly, I cannot suffer such a representation of the Danville District Preachers' Meeting to go uncorrected. But before entering upon a reply to Br. Williams' strange article, I wish to show the cause which called the preachers together at Lyndon. A meeting of preachers was called by Br. Willitt, at Newbury, Feb. 24, purporting to be a meeting of preachers from every art of the Conference, to consider measures of importance, in connection, especially, with the interests of the Seminary. This meeting of preachers was held in connection with a meeting the trustees, so the trustees could be instructed nto these important measures, without having any thing published to the world, or known, even, to the members of Conference, who were not at the meeting, until the whole should go into oper-And the first our Conference would know, would be, that their Seminary was not only a Biblical Institute," but a full grown college, with a President, Professors, lecturers, endowment, and all. Five trustees attended the meeting, one of whom was a Conference teacher: and six Conference preachers, beside myself, attended the preachers' meeting; two or three preachers were present, who were not members of our Conference. Of course, they could not do Conference

Four members of Conference, besides the trustees, voted for the adoption of the plan proposed by Br. Willet. One preacher voted against the will be understood by reading the following report of their Secretary :

The following is the substance of the resoluons passed at a preachers' meeting, called by Br. Willitt, Feb. 24, 1847 :-

Resolved, That we instruct the trustees of Newbury Seminary to open a "Biblical Department" in the Seminary, in which the Hebrew language shall be taught.

Resolved, That we instruct the trustees to appoint a President for Newbury Seminary, who shall have the general oversight of the whole con-

cern, both Biblical and scientific. Resolved. That we instruct the trustees to raise in endowment of \$10,000, for a contingent fund r said Seminary.

Resolved. That we instruct the trustees to open l'eachers' department in Newbury Seminary. Resolved, That the trustees be instructed to ppoint a Financial Secretary for Newbury Sem-

DAVID PACKER, Sec. St. Johnsburg Centre, April 19.

meeting of preachers from every part of the onference," several preachers upon Danville strict held a consultation, and were unanimous n the opinion, that if the trustees attempted to carry out the plan recommended by Br. Willitt, our Seminary would be ruined. And to prevent an to our Seminary, it was deemed advisable to ave a District Preachers' Meeting called immeately, and review these strange proceedings. decordingly, a committee was appointed to consult the Presiding Elder, and, if he was willing such a meeting was to be called. In behalf of that committee, I called on the Presiding Elder. told him the wishes of the brethren, to have a District Preachers' Meeting," but at the same me, stated that we did not wish such a meeting, ethout his consent. He told me he had no obections to such a meeting being called, but his agagements were such, it was doubtful whether could attend himself. He should be glad to the preachers together in reference to the minary debt. He seemed to have the idea, at first, that if we held such a meeting, it might not best to review the proceedings of the Newbury eeting, but finally said, discussion upon that might do good, and he would see Br. and have him bring his document for the ise of the meeting. The only reason which he stated to me for not having it " called in his own same," was this :- He had an engagement to heet the other Presiding Elders, on the "very we wished to have our meeting called," and d, "It would not look well to call the meeting my own name, unless I was certain of being ere myself;" but others could call the meeting and if he did not attend the meeting of the Pre siding Elders at Barre, he would attend the Dis-

The first time he ever intimated to me any disapproval of the meeting, was the day before it was held. He then said he had seen Br. Willitt, but he would not attend the meeting, and intimated that he should call the meeting a radical

reminded him of the consultation before the ceting was called, and asked him why he did not object to having it called; to which he refool to object before it was called, that he cannot be very wise to object after it is held. Why Br. Williams, under these circumstances, should come out in the Herald, and disclaim all countenance in calling the meeting, knowing the facts in the case, as I do, is perfectly astonishing to me. But this is not the worst feature of that article

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1847.

of immorality, against me. (1.) Why, I called it a "District Preachers' Meeting." And why not call it so? A majority of the preachers were present belonging to his District—sixteen preachers, travelling and local, all of whom, approachers, travelling and local, all of whom approachers, travelling and local all of whom approachers, travelling and local all of whom approachers are all of the local and travelling and local al parently, felt the deepest interest in the meeting.

There was such eager attention, that I never supposed a single "spectator" was there, not even among our local brethren. Sixteen preachers

Industry from each of the other New England Conferences, to be incorporated into a Board of Trust for a General Biblical Institute." S. Chamberlain, S. P. Williams, J. Currier, C. R. Harding, and P. Mason were appointed. are more than we usually have at our district Did not the Vt. Conference take its " position meetings, and Br. W. cannot deny it. (2.) But when it passed this resolution? And was not that

True, there was not a dissenting voice, save that of said emphatically, " The world is my parish !" Is the Rev. Presiding Elder, and he states that he had it given by the man who went through New Engno objection to the two first resolutions, which were land, three years ago, to gain the co-operation of the principal resolutions in the report, and the all the Conferences, in behalf of a Biblical Instiones upon which our whole proceedings depended. He made a motion, while the second resolution voice in its location? Is it from the man who ofwas under discussion, "To postpone indefinitely fered the resolution at our last Conference, to setthe whole matter. This motion was discussed by the up the local Institute, and received the appoint-S. P. Williams, H. J. Wooley, S. Chamberlin, R. ment of Trustee for the general one? In fine, 18 Bedford, J. S. Loveland, David Packer, and P. it from the man, who, at our Danville District N. Granger, and without taking the vote, Br. Preachers' Meeting, commended so highly the lo-Williams arose and said, "I see such unanimity cation of the General Institute, and publishes to in the meeting in favor of proceeding with the the world "That he had nothing against the two business before us, that I will not further object, and first resolutions, one of which 'pledges the Genertherefore I withdraw my motion." He evidently al Institute our cordial support?" saw that his motion to suspend discussion was too ple are in need of such "advice," I think it would late. It should have been offered at the New- come with better grace from some other source. bury meeting, and he also probably saw that a But suppose our Conference has not taken its "poman who believes in the freedom of the press, sition," have we not a right to persuade the conshould not deny his brethren the liberty of speech. Why, then, should I report to the world that one Presiding Elder. But why? I suppose all who man dissented from the views of the rest, and as- "own" so much as a "little garden spot" "at serted his dignity by "protesting" against our Newbury," will say, leave all the ground to us. proceeding in business; especially when he voluntarily withdrew his motion, and told us, in his clemency, we might proceed. (4.) Again, "Br.

not see, and cannot, for the life of me, see what friend here at Newbury, shall be accommodated bearing these points have upon the matter; for with a professorship for life, if it is only in "Sathey were not published, or alluded to in my re. cred Geography." port. I have answered these insinuations in the Church, first part of this article, and need not repeat the answer. I can but say, that before I would charge a minister with immorality, upon such ground, I would prefer to remain, all my days, where the "Presiding Elder of the north" describes himself, in the "Christian Messenger" to be-"In the narrows," getting my sleigh "across

the stringers."

But the matter is too serious to pass in this manner, and I demand of Br. Williams immediate retraction. He charges me with "known misrepresentation," and if he believes his own charge

3. Br. Williams represents that meeting as bemembers of Conference, and one on probation, were present, beside myself, and several local preachers, who were mostly spectators."— Why did he not state it as it was? There were two on probation, and in all, travelling and local, sixteen; besides one who is preparing for the " Who would ministry, making, in all, seventeen. But I will not accuse him of "misrepresentation,"

so let it pass. 4. Again, he says, "he saw, or thought he saw, that if these resolutions were adopted as they stood, they would create feelings the most unpleasant, and produce an excitement" &c. It should have concluded so, if he had not, at the close of his article, disclosed the true secret of the matter, by referring to the "scenes of the last Conference." Is this honorable? After a brother on the Conference floor makes an apology, which Br. Williams then stated was " perfectly satisfactory," for him now to drag it out before the world, is not, I suppose, "known misreprentation," but does it look gentlemanly? Is it forgiving as we pray to be forgiven?

5. Why does Br. Williams call the General Biblical Institute, by the name of the "Concord Biblical Institute?" as though it were a mere local thing. Is his head so full of local concerns Give them back to God, who gave them, in the that he cannot grasp the notion of a General Institute?

6. Br. W. also intimates that the preachers at that meeting threw out threats, and proposed "coercive" measures "from minority organizations," &c. He introduced this subject at the meeting, and referred to a conversation he had that were engaged with him, should succeed, by manœvering, to get the Conference to recede from its noble position, at the close of its last session, in favor of a General Institute, that those gospel of Christ preached to you by Methodist of us who had subscribed funds in aid of such an ministers, saved your souls. Their manner of Institute should pay them to, and sustain the Gen-preaching Christ is as well adapted to save the eral Institute, though we might be in the minor- heathen as to save you. Hundreds of our minisity. But he knows that I told him at the meet- ters are waiting for funds to carry them to the ing, that I did not intend to form any organization for that purpose. Indeed, all the preachers that spoke on the subject, entirely disclaimed any ican Bible Society are annually receiving numerthing of the kind. Is it, then, representation, or ous and heavy donations by which they are doing things against that meeting? The natural ten- Methodists less pious or less liberal than others dency of his article is to predjudice the Confer-ence against us. There is no argument, but thrusts at me, which will be understood to refer

who favored a local institute, which was employed there would be a meeting whether I specied or not." I think if he would have been sold to object, until the last evening of the Conference. It was called, that he can be very wise to object after it is held. Why ready in existence-in our own bounds. We are disinterested friends, unite to arrest you, "set thy morally bound to sustain that in preference to any house in order." normally bound to sustain that in preference to any other." But during the evening session, Br. Williams offered a resolution "instructing the Trustees of the Newbury Biblical Institute, to stop its operations, and settle up its concerns." When that resolution was passed, the last argument in

2. In the next place, Br. Williams accuses me favor of a local Institute passed away with it. of knowingly misrepresenting the proceedings of the meeting. Now, what are the particulars by which our Presiding Elder sustains this charge closing session, the Conference, calmiy, dispassion, the conference calmiy, dispassion, the conference calmiy and calmination calmid the conference calmiy and calmid the calmid the

in the second place, I stated that S. P. Williams was appointed President. This is true, and he did not resign the office; no other President was appointed during the meeting. But he says, "I never officiated as President." What was it but an official act, to request the Vice President to occupy the chair, and then take an active part in the debates, and business of the meeting through the whole session? But my report only stated the fact that he was appointed, and he, not I, has published to the world, that he refused to preside in a meeting of his own presenters! (3.) I did not inform the public that there was not "perfect unanimity" among those assembled. True, there was not a dissenting voice, save that of in the second place, I stated that S. P. Williams position in favor of a General Institute? And

ference to take a right position? O, no, says our M. knows I never called that meeting, and refused to have it called in my name," &c. I do "And more than that, we are determined that our

Yours for the peace and prosperity of the whole WM. M. MANN, Sec. of Dan. Dis. Pr. Meeting. Danville, Vt., April 22, 1847.

For the Herald and Journal.

#### TO WEALTHY CHRISTIANS.

My Dear Brethren,-We are fast sliding down to the tomb. Many of you are personal friends. he ought to arraign me at once; but he does not I have often been in your families, at your altars believe it, and he ought publicly to recant, and of prayers, and in meekness have preached Christ confess the injury he has done me in publishing that article in the Herald. This I request him investigately to do. I world. I have confidence in you, that you are immediately to do. I make this request not only in my own behalf, but in behalf of my brethren, for Br. Williams really involves us all in the same implication. That meeting voted to publish those implication in the same and so they were published, and so resolutions, just as they were published, and so sixteen preachers are involved in the crime of known misrepresentation." Verily, brethren, lieve in the providence of God, which secures to the providence of God, which secures the with the providence of cos, such as the providence of cos, such as the providence of cos, such as the course of cos, such as the providence of cos, such as the course of the cos, such as the course of the cos, such as the course of the cos, such as the cost that your property makes you responsible for a vast amount of good and evil which will come of ing small. He says, "At that meeting, ten it, ages after you are dead? Now you are doing liberally to support the gospel at home, and send it abroad; in which God approves and blesses you. Such is your estimate and love of religion. that you desire, when you go to dwell with Christ, to leave behind you an influence powerful and lasting as time to save souls. Noble desire !-God help you to execute it, without fail! Now, dream" that we had such a full meeting, by reading his article. "Just look it over again." You may wish to leave your property to selves. You may wish to leave your property to your relatives. Such of them as are entirely dependent upon you, should be remembered by you, nd some testimony of affection to those not absolutely helpless may not be wrong, if they love to support the religion which saves you. But in most cases your friends do not need one-half or seems to have had that effect upon him; or we one-fourth of what you possess. Yet supposeas I fear you will—you endow them; what will be the result? Probably, this: your children, now so industrious and virtuous through your good influence, will become, by your endowments, idle, extravagant and wicked, and the awful end will be their destruction, soul and body! Is such a result improbable? Do you not see it every day in others, and what are your children but human be ings, that they should escape? Let them be brown upon their own resources, as the greatest if not the only protection of their industry, virtue, and ultimate wealth. Do you ask what you shall do with your funds?

support of religious institutious, which now languish for aid. First, Think of our " BIBLICAL INSTI-TUTE," just established in New England, to commence which many that are poor have divided their last funds. Now you who are rich must help liberally to endow it, or the Methodist Episcopal Church of these United States, will gain the repuwith me the day before the meeting was held, at tation of being too ignorant and covetous to support which time I told him, if he, and the few others one small school for her rising and numerous min-

ends of the earth, to save such as perish for lack of misrepresentation, for him to insinuate these wonders in the world's redemption. Are ric Perish the thought!

thrusts at me, which will be understood to refer to all who composed that meeting, by all who are not personally knowing to the circumstances.

7. He intimates that the Vermont Conference has not taken its three its has not taken its "position" upon this question.

There was one argument in the hands of those who favored a local leaving to the suddenly. and, leaving to make the suddenly.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

For the Herald and Journal. FINANCIAL CIRCULAR,

ADDRESSED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH IN THE MAINE CONFERENCE.

Dear Brethren,-We will add a few other remarks on the tendency of the state of things

induced by our financial deficiencies. 3. It directly tends to prostrate the health of of course, we think, must engender feelings your ministers. How shall we account for the break up our ranks. We know that there are ters of this Conference are on the superanuated list, -in fact, and in form superannuated? And duence of physical prostration, are in fact super-annuated, though in form, they are still effective; add these to the others, and the proportion of really superannuated men is truly alarming!

This state of things is not accounted for by the severity of our climate, for our neighbors, the Wesleyan Missionaries, in the British Provinces, wesleyan Missionaries, in the British Provinces, are men of sound and vigorous health, while their winters are more severe than ours. The live, and if it be true, as we have seen it is, that our ministers require each an average of about three hundred dollars a year, in order to live, and if it be true, as we have seen it is, that their winters are more severe than ours. The cutting up of our work has, undoubtedly, had its full in bringing about this result, as the might easily show by reference to facts; but is it not partially accounted for by the operation of the wasting cares and consuming solicitude into the wasting cares and consuming solicitude into the matter of their actual living, must inevitably and entirely disease. By the necessity embarrassments into duced by the pecuniary embarrassments into which your ministers are thrown by their continuous in much itinerancy. We intended to have noticed, parmore destructive to health than excessive labor; but when both are united they speedily undermine the strongest constitution. The ordinary cares and labors of the work of the ministry are enough to task sufficiently the most able-bodied and vigorous man.

"Tis not a cause of small import, The pastor's care demands; But what might fill an angel's heart, And filled a Savior's hands."

But when we add to these ordinary cares and

labors the extra ones, induced by pecuniary em-

barrassment, the effect cannot but be disastrous

upon the health and constitution. Your ministers feel, in view of their responsibilities, that they ought to be able to give themselves exclutution of members in comparatively early life, and unyielding grasp. denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel;" of the forest to duty, to happiness, and to God. and when rapidly increasing pecuniary embarfer, we wish distinctly understood. The collec- and upward. tions for our superannated men are so small,—
being but about ten cents on a dollar of their Distination on the Sabbath, he awoke early from on the town where they belong, for a support ! though ominous of a storm near at hand. This, it must be confessed, is a severe and huin its literal truth. Now you cannot doubt that steed, to the centre of the settlement, the spirits, and operate disastrously upon his health. even, they never heard pronounced. Such is the tendency of the state of things re-

it assails the itinerancy. It must contribute to you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all turn the attention of young men whom God has people." The occasion was novel, and deeply called to preach, from this to other fields of evangelical labor, where they can receive a compended a large amount for their education, should for the elect only.

After a short recess, with great freedom. ciated, and furnish them with ample means of audience. Many wept. To the preacher it was selves, while they are destined to swing around preacher and people, not soon to be forgotton .ity, for a few years, preparatory to a final loca- the entire ministry, and his whole soul to God. tion. There are, already, about one-eighth of After the close of the delightful services,

OFFICE OVER No. 1 Cornhitt. \ No. 18

cepted. The interesting family received him with unaffected cordiality, and soon gave the best assurance of his most hearty welcome to all the hospitalities the house could afford him.

A variety of circumstances precluding the privilege of any farther meeting, the evening was improved in general conversation on the subject of religion; its importance and utility were recommended to each one in particular. And after having in prayer commended the serious family, the church, and the world, to the great preserver of man, he retired to rest for the night. And having a good conscience, and being at peace with God and all men, he soon fell asleep, and reposed undisturbed untill the return of morning light. But when the morning came, there came along with it a severe storm of wind and snow from the north-east.

His appointment for the next evening was at the end of a short winter day's journey. His course was through an almost unbroken wilderness. An attempt to reach his appointment in such a storm, was attended not only with suffering, but with apparent danger. He hesitated-he looked out of the window-it stormed terribly-he turned away. He looked again-it raged with unabating fury. At this moment it was reiterated by all the family, "Do stay with us, sir, until the storm is past. It is a dangerous undertaking." "But go I must, or the people will be disap-pointed," was his reply.

Having thus decided, his horse being ready.

he took each one by the hand, to bid them good bye. He thanked the parents for their kindness and hoped God would reward them. He left his good wishes with the children, but they replied nothing. But a tender pressure of the hand, was more expressive than language itself. He then said farewell. They wept. In a moment he was at the door; he mounted his horse, reined him to the storm, and in a few minutes was out

of their sight, and they saw his face no more.

THE YOUNG PIONEER. For the Herald and Journal.

It was mid-winter-the first, I think, that the sively to "prayer and the ministry of the word," nineteenth century ever saw. The face of nabut many of them are compelled to "serve ture's earth, the delightful, though temporary tables," and others are forced to the greatest residence of man, had exchanged her carpet straits to provide bread for their families. — of lovely green, for the purest white. The They feel that the rapid advance of the age, and the educational improvement of our people, imperiously demand corresponding improvement in them; but many of them are unable to procure summer habitiments, and the sap, the invigorthe means of improvement, and such are the ating principle of health, of growth, and of circumstances of some, that they would be una- strength, had retired for a season, from before ble to use those means to any available extent, if the chilling winds of winter, to return with more they had them. They have families on their vigorous influences, to expand, and to adorn their hands, which they are anxious to educate, pro-vide for, and see comfortably settled in the foliage. The meandering streams, that murmured world, but the prospect that their present course all around, were incarcerated beneath an icy will furnish them with the means of doing it is surface, and the cold-before whose power who extremely dark. The labors, cares and embar- can stand?—had extended its frosty gripe every rassments incident to their condition have made where. Both man and beast, things animate and such serious inroads upon the health and consti- inanimate, felt the effects of its irresistable power

that if they are not already upon the superannu- It was at this inclement season, that a tall, ated list, they can but anticipate that at no distant slender young man, whose pale countenance but day they are destined to be either there or in too plainly told to every one the imbecility of his their graves; and in such a case, it is exceeding- constitution, far from home and friends, was seen ly natural for the anxious itinerant to inquire, wending his way through the intense cold, and What will then become of my poor family?" contending with repulsive drifts of snow, from a Possibly some may say, "Let him trust God." somewhat dense population to a more recent set-True, let him trust God; but God says "If tlement, bearing a high commission from the any provide not for his own house, he hath King of Kings, to call back the wandering sons

On the eve of weekly time, that Providence rassment is suffered to thicken upon the path that controls the elements, and guides and probefore him, has he not much reason to fear, tects the erring steps of man, directed his course that if he goes on in that path, his trust in God to an asylum for the night, from the piercing will be a mere presumptuous trust?—especially, chills of boreas, with a kind family, who were in view of the startling fact that some of our min-not forgetful to entertain strangers, especially isters, whose ill health and increasing infirmities, such as were sent by Heaven on errands of having thrown them upon the superannuated list, mercy to the churches, and heralds of salvation would now be upon the towns where they reside, to a lost and ruined world. Here he met with for a support, were it not for the extra voluntary a most cordial reception. But his stay was short. efforts of individuals for them, beyond what they It was hospitality shown to an itinerant preacher, have received according to the regular provisions who took lodgings for the night, but was gone in of the Discipline. The fact to which we here re- the morning. His course was constantly onward

ciplinary claims, or about one tenth of a stinted unbroken slumbers, and rose to enjoy fresh support—that had it not been for the special ef- mercies, and to engage anew in the duties and forts of individuals, beyond the regular provision arduous toils of another Christian Sabbath. It of the church, some of these men would have was a delightful morning for the season. The been, during the last winter, and even at this hour, weather had now become more mild and pleasant,

After prayers and breakfast, he was soon of miliating fact, but its extreme pungency is found his way, urging forward his sturdy and spirited such prospects as these, spread out before the eye of meeting for the day. Being rather late in of an itinerant, taken in connection with the cir- his arrival, the people had been waiting, in ancumstances with which, as we have seen, he is ticipation of hearing the word of life from a Methactually surrounded, must bear heavily upon his odist preacher whom they knew not. His name

After singing praise to God, and reading out of ferred to, upon the health of your ministers .- his little Bible, his daily and constant sword of offence and defence, and after having bowed 4. It directly tends to break down our itiner- down in prayer before Him whose presence fills ancy. Its effect upon the feelings, health, and heaven and earth, while every eye was fixed prospects of your ministers, as we have seen, upon him, and every ear was prepared to listen must necessarily go very far in producing this re- to the voice of the stranger, he stood up before sult. There are, however, other ways in which them, and read, as his text, "For, behold, I bring

The youthful appearance of the preacher, his petent support. It cannot fail to furnish a pow-erful temptation to those who are actively en-gaged in the itinerant work, to abandon it, either above all, the unction that attended the word, profor other and more productive fields of ministe- duced a most solemn effect on the minds of his rial labor, or for other employments. Indeed, hearers, many of them having been taught, from some of your ministers, under the pressure of pecuniary embarrassment, are already earnestly ology of New England. When they came to hear discussing the question, whether God requires the universality of the atonement, plenitude of them to go on in their present course, and fulfil the gospel, and the impartiality and the extent of their ministry, at the actual expense of the neces-saries of life. They are in great doubt whether and take of the water of life freely, many faces God requires them to make such constant personal and domestic sacrifices, in the present state satisfaction seemed to prevade the entire audiof the work—blessed as our people confessedly ence, excepting a few who said, We do not know are, with abundant means of affording them a what this new doctrine is, taught by this young comfortable support. It is exceedingly natural, minister. They still held fast to the system of too, that others, especially those who have ex- Calvinian partiality, maintaining that Christ died

numerous calls, in the various departments of mind he again spoke to the people. The presteaching, where their labors may be better appre- ence of God made a powerful impression on the subsistence. Others, again, who happen to be in season of much solicitude and weighty responsi circumstances to do it, are, in view of their condition and prospects as itinerants, locating their
families, either on small farms, or in some other
condition, where their wives and children may be
able to do something in the way of helping thembeautiful the way of helping thembeautiful the way of helping thembeautiful the way of helping thembreak out in the desert. It was a day, to both and use themselves up on the immediate vicin- He felt now, more than ever, to give himself to

the members of this Conference, who have actually done this, and many of these are among the place, took him by the hand, and invited him our leading, influential members, and we fear to his house, to pass the night. He being a poor that their example, in this respect, is becoming way-faring man, not knowing where he would increasingly popular. These brethren have, unquestionably, strong and powerful reasons for their course, but is it not obvious that if this praction was gratefully and unbesitatingly ac-

DR. A. CLARKE, AND UNIVERSALISM.

Dear Br. Stevens,-Many of the Universalists, not to say all, would fain have us believe that Dr. A. Clarke was a Universalist in belief, though not in profession. The Savior and his apostles have also been pressed into the same "belief." Doctor, then, is "not above his Lord;" it is enough for him " to be even as his Lord." That the Doctor was not a Universalist, his commentary is a standing proof. But the subjoined letter from him, found in his Life, (in one vol., p. 693,) and written near the close of his mortal career, gives his views of said doctrine, in " plain Eng-Will you give the letter a place in the Herald, and let the Doctor once more speak for himself. Does he not believe that Universalism is directly from the devil? Hear him. Eastport, Me., March 30th.

"Dear Mrs. Wilkinson,-That your friend is gone safe, you have no reason to doubt; he who takes Christ in his heart out of time into the eternal world, is sure to meet Christ there! "In the various places in my comment wher-

ever I found a scripture that had been twisted by the UNIVERSAL RESTITUTIONISTS, I took it out of their hands, and freed it from this abuse; to these observations I need not add any thing else; a more untenable and destructive tenet has never been promulgated under the sacred name of religion. Were I seriously to attribute two tenets to the great deceiver, it would be these :- 1st. THERE IS NO DEVIL. 2ndly. THE NEVER DYING WORM WILL DIE, AND THE UNQUENCHABLE FIRE WILL BE QUENCHED. By the first, all circumspection, watchfulness, &c., are precluded; for why watch against an enemy which does not exist? And by the second, all fear of punishment is taken away, and with it the justice of God, the sinfulness of sin, and the atonement of Jesus Christ; for if the fire of hell be only emendatory, the very idea of punishment is destroyed; and as to the sacrificial offering for sin, it is totally unnecessary, because this is proposed to be done by the infernal flames ! But, O, what an awful risk does that man run, in reference to his immortal soul, who trusts to a doctrine supported by a puny, ill-defended, and baseless criticism, in matters which concern his eternal salvation or perdition; but the other opinion is already registered, and will not be refuted while the pillars of the everlasting hills endure. As I cannot go into argumentations on the subject, at present, I can recommend to your friend a tract, written by the Rev. Daniel Isaac, which, I believe, will afford complete satisfaction. With love to all your family, and prayers for

the eternal welfare of the whole,

Yours affectionately, ADAM CLARKE."

### THE CAFFRE GIRL.

The Caffres sell their daughters in marriage. Through this custom many young converts are torn by their parents from their Christian teachers, and every threat are used to induce them to bandon their religion, and to join again in the abominable dances and disgusting practices which they had cast off. One evening at Port Eliza-beth, after the prayer meeting, Mr. Passmore, the missionary, was told that a Caffre woman had come to take her away, and that the poor girl was wishing very much to see him. He went to her directly and said, "where are you going, Umata?" "My mother is going to take me Caffreland." She was sobbing as though her heart would break. "Why do you cry, Umata?" Her tears would let her answer. Because, teacher, my mother is going to take me away. When came here, I was like the other girls, I knew nothing, I loved dancing. But you have taught me that I am a sinner, and may be saved. And now I am going where I shall not hear these again. In a burst of agony she added, "but I ill come back, teacher; for as soon as I age, will run all the way back again."

her, for if her mother saw one she would burn it. It was a sad, bitter parting to the African girl. Her school-fellows pitied her, and stood weeping by, an old man, a converted African, who too much interest in her, stood by full of deep sor-

The missionary's heart was stricken with grief. But all they could do was to pray that God might keep her by his power, and not suffer her to be led into the snares of the wicked one. She left them next morning, and we have not heard that she has yet returned

Many are brought to their destruction by their security.

Earth is embittered to us that heaven may be

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1847.

#### METHODISM IN NEW LONDON.

Lee's Visit to New London-Second Visit-Asbury's Visit-Organ ization of the First Class—its Members—The First New London Conference—The First Chapel Erected—Second Conference—Great Revival—Erection of the New Chapel—Trials and Prosperity—

We have narrated, in former numbers, the history of several of the churches founded in New England by Lee or his co-laborers, within the first five years after his arrival in the East. There are a few others of that date remaining for our notice.

The church in New London, like several already sketched, is an example of the severe struggles and final success which so generally characterized our early societies in New England. Mr. Lee visited that city, for the first time, on the 2d of September, 1789. He was hospitably entertained by Mr. Jonathan Brooks, "a very respectable citizen, and member of the Baptist church, whose catholic spirit led him to welcome the ministers of Christ, of different denominations, and to open his house for their ministrations."\* This liberal-hearted gentleman immediately called a meeting for his guest, in the Court House, where the latter preached, at night, on the new birth, to a solemn and weeping audience. "Surely God is in this place," exclaimed the preacher; "I felt as if I was among the faithful followers of the

In June, of the following year, he again visited New London, and was received with undiminished cordiality. "We could not but thank God," says his biographer, "for bringing him among a people, once more, whom he dearly loved, and could own as brethren in the Lord." He preached several times, during this visit.

In 1791 Asbury paused in the city, and preached in the Court-house, from 2 Peter, 3:15: " And account that the long-suffering of our Lord is salvation."-"The New Light Baptists," he says, "were very kind," but he remarks that the religious interest of the preceding year was nearly extinct.

Though a circuit bearing the name of New Lon don, was instituted "in the beginning of the year 1793 224 vet a Methodist society was not organized in the city till October of that year. It was formed at the house of Mr. Richard Douglass, and consisted of eleven persons. We have met with a list of the members who joined it during the first year of its history; they were, Richard Douglass, Ann Douglass, Nancy Douglass, Peter Griffin, Abigail Griffin, Gennet Hall, Anna Mace, Sally Lewis, Isaac Rogers. Mary Lewis, George Potter, Elizabeth Potter, Ann Smith, Mercy Smith, Freelove Miller, Luther Gale, Susanna Stockman, Abigail Potter, and Epaphras Kibby-the latter now a venerable name in our ministry. Only one of this little band was expelled from the church; nearly all of them have died in the Lord, and are now enjoying in heaven the company of the pioneer evangelists who were instrumental in their salvation.

In 1794, David Abbott, Willson Lee, Zadock Priest. and Enoch Mudge, travelled the circuit, and ministered, periodically, to the infant church in the city. Jesse Lee also visited them this year, and " put up with brother Richard Douglass." On Sunday, Sept. 14, he preached twice. "The Lord," he wrote, has dealt very kindly with the people in this city. There was a gracious revival of religion among them A score of preachers (lacking one) assembled there The good and great Asbury presided. No chapel had yet risen to accommodate them, but they met, full of hope and courage, in the house of Daniel

In 1798 the first Methodist chapel in New London was erected. Methodism did all its work with despatch, in those days. Every thing was preliminary; necessity, not convenience, was consulted. The new church was raised on Monday, July 16, and dedicated by Lee on the following Sunday t "His text was, ' This day is salvation come to this house."-Asbury was present, and preached twice on the same day, "greatly assisted in mind and body." The building, at its dedication, was but little more than the bare frame. It was soon covered, and rudely furnished, though "for some years it remained in an unfinished state. But this humble, unadorned house became a palace to many souls. It was indeed the spiritual birth-place of hundreds. Many will recollect it, with delight, through eternity."

In 1808, New London was honored with another session of the Conference. It commenced on the 17th of April, and was attended (as usual in those days) by a remarkable revival of religion. It was about this time that Lee was passing through New England, revisiting the scenes of his former labors. He reached New London on the 7th of July, was received to the home of his old friend Richard Douglass, and stood up, the same night, amidst the multitude of mourners, proclaiming, "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." A happy meeting was this to many of his old hearers, who expected to see him no more on earth. The congregation was crowded, and his word was attended with quickening power; three persons fell to the floor, and lay like dead men. His "soul was happy," and "many tears were shed." At five o'clock the next morning, he was again preaching the word, in the Methodist chapel. "I had a precious time," he writes; "the Lord was with us, of a truth. Many were affected, thank God."

The year 1816 was distinguished by a still more extraordinary work of grace, in New London, under the labors of Ebenezer Blake, and Daniel Dorchester. At the commencement of the year, there were but 81 members in the church, but during this and the next year there was an addition of more than three hundred. The revival commenced in September, and continued, with great interest and power, during several months. A profound and holy influence seemed to pervade almost the entire community. At a prayer-meeting held in the dwellinghouse of Mr. Richard Douglass, it is said, that seventeen persons were brought to a saving knowledge of the truth, in one evening. Many other instances might be recorded, in which the power of God was

wonderfully displayed in the salvation of souls. In 1817, Br. Blake was continued on the circuit. and Rev. Joel M'Kee was his colleague. In consequence of the great addition which had been made to the society, the old meeting-house became quite too small, and it was thought expedient that a new one should be erected. During the spring and summer of this year, the second house was commenced and in part completed. Br. Blake did much in commencing and accomplishing the enterprise. He not only headed the subscription paper, and solicited and obtained subscriptions from others, to a considerable amount, but a donation, which the society received

\* MS. Segmon on the History of the M. E. Church in New Loudon, by Rev. Ralph W. Allen, Presiding Elder of the New London District-to which we are indebted for most of the material of this sketch.

† Lee's History of Methodism, Anno 1793.

† Asbery's Journals, Anno 1798. § Rev. Mr. Ailen's Historical Sermon.

an unfinished state. He preached, on the occasion, leave it because we did not believe that it befrom 1 John 2:17: "But he that doeth the will of longed to the church, but to avoid difficulty, and to God abideth for ever." It is said to have been an enjoy peace and prosperity, which we considered of occasion of great interest

In 1818, New London for the first time became a

ries of painful struggles, and suffered such reduc- they have worshipped since in peace and love."tions in its numbers, that in 1824 it could no longer At the end of Mr. Allen's appointment, they were sustain itself as a station, but was again included in about three hundred strong, and they now report 330 years there had been a decrease of 111 members.— through the wilderness, guiding them, meanwhile time, which proved fatal to many. It was a species supplying them with manna on the desert, and to have been as follows:-In 1822 and '23 there was perity and adversity. It has moved onward unde vocated this sentiment with great zeal. They also Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of adopted a new method of obtaining the blessing .- the world," Believe that you have it, and you have it." The New London has been tavored by the ministra Bible teaches us to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, tions of a host of our veterans; among them, Encch for salvation. They even went so far as to teach that Mudge, Willson Lee, Lawrence McCcombs, Phinewe should "believe without evidence," a sentiment as Peck, Michael Coate, Aaron Hunt, Ebenezer than which nothing can be more absurd. Faith, they Washburn, Isaac Bonney, Elisha Streeter, Elijah considered every thing, whereas St. James tells us Hedding, Asa Kent, and many others. that faith without works is dead. Soon they could not enjoy the ministry of those who did not adopt their peculiar views, and concluded to live without the WHERE WAS THE FIRST METHODIST CHAPEL IN ordinances of religion. Thus does the devil often hinder the work of holiness, by leading some that profess it into extremes, to thereby dishonor the cause of Christ. The end of those who embraced last spring and the first of the summer. Above fifty this error we need not here notice. We will only cated, it is usually supposed, in Weston, (now have joined the Methodists." The year 1795 was add, that it furnishes a sad chapter in the history of Easton,) Conn. Dr. Bangs places it there. This, distinguished in the calendar of the young church, the popular errors of the day, touching fundamental however, is an error, as the following letter from Br. by the session of the Conference in New London .- points in the Christian religion. The unhappy ef. Husted, pastor of the M. E. Church in Stratford, facts of this delucion on the church was felt what extensively, though many stood unmoved in their course, and firmly established in their belief of the truths of the gospel.

> members were reported at their close, being a gain cit, and concerning which there is some confus of 41 within the last two years. Still the society was found to be too feeble to stand alone, and was cluding this site within its limits. There is no diffitinued in this relation to Norwich till 1831, when it are, in the immediate neighborhood, many persons gain, since 1828-when the appointment was con-

bers, being an increase of 158.1

though in deep affliction. it. "I found," says Mr. Allen, "the church in the within the limits of Fairfield. Conference room, and 159 names on the class books. Soon after my arrival, a proposition was made by the new society, inviting us back into the house again. The committee appointed to confer with the church respecting it, gave us the fullest assurance. that we should have the house, without molestation for all religious purposes, as long as we wished to occupy it. Desiring to promote peace and harmony, and thinking that it might be best for us to go back, under such circumstances, we concluded to do so but we soon found that we were sadly mistaken .-The privileges belonging to a Christian church worshipping in any place, we could not there enjoy.—
A few men, claiming to be Trustees, assumed the authority of governing and controlling the house, as they thought proper, without consulting the church. Under such circumstances, no church could pros-

"I was informed in writing, by a committee, said to have been apppointed by the Trustees, that I could not preach in the house after the 1st of June, 1842.

\* The State of Connecticut had a claim on the General Gor erament for money expended in the war. This money, when received, was to be divided among the several denhminations in the State. The Methodists in New London received their gree, by the astonishing efforts made in the same proportion, which was expended as above.
† Rev. Mr. Allen's Sermon. 11b

from the State, was appropriated, through his influ- Wishing to avoid all difficulty, and being assured by ence, for the object. So that it may be said, in the committee that there must be difficulty if we ruth, that the house owes, in a great measure, its attempted to stay in the chapel after the time speci existence, either directly or indirectly, to his influ-fied, we concluded peaceably and quietly to leave ence.\* Little did he then think that the church for it, and obtain another place of worship. Though whose especial benefit it was erected, would be de- we fully believed that the house belonged prived of its use, and be under the necessity of the church, yet seeing no prospect of enjoying seeking another place in which they might peace- the rights and privileges that every church ought to enjoy in a house of worship, we thought best to The house was dedicated by Br. Blake, while in retire; we did so, in April, 1842. We did not

paramount importance." Driven again from their rightful place of worship. station, and Asa Kent was appointed the preacher .- they now retired into the Court-House, where Lee, He labored, with acceptance and usefulness, this and more than half a century before, proclaimed the the following year. Up to this time, New London doctrines of Methodism to their fathers. They were had been included within the limits of a large cir- perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not cuit, and received preaching, generally, but a part forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed. Having of the time on the Sabbath, from the circuit preachers. been steadfast in the day of trial, they were, accord Now it was favored with the labors of an efficient ing to God's usual providence, authorized to look for pastor, all the time. The congregation increased, his blessing, and for deliverance. They did so, and and very soon it was found that the house but re- were not disappointed. Immediately the divine cently erected for divine worship was filled with at- spirit overshadowed their humble assembly; their tentive hearers. At the close of the year 1819, the "meetings in the old Court House became unusually church numbered 321 members—a net increase of 30, interesting; a glorious revival commenced; many for the last two years. Although 150 were received, were brought to the knowledge of the truth, as it is during this time, yet when we recollect that 24 were in Jesus." About one hundred were soon added expelled, 20 dropped, 3 withdrawn, and 63 removed, to the small and struggling band; they immediately the small increase is readily accounted for. The made efforts for a new chapel; a site was purchased church, however, at this period, was in a very pros the corner stone laid, with solemnities, on the 4th of perous state; peace and harmon yprevailed through- July, 1842, and on the 8th of the ensuing December, the grateful church, freed by the outstretched hand.

The society at New London was to have, however, of God from the machinations of its opponents, enlike most of our early societies, the hardy but salu- tered its new chapel with thanksgiving and praise, tary training of adversity. It passed through a se- and gave it, in joyful dedication, to God. "There the New London circuit. During the preceding two members. Thus does the Lord lead his people A dangerous heresy infected the church, about this by the pillar of fire by night, and of cloud by day, of "Antinomianism," like what, at present, is known, water from the rock, and permitting the faithful few, in some parts of New England, by the term "Per- at last, to enter the land of promise with psalms of fectionism," though this makes no part of Christian triumph. Justly does the former pastor of New Perfection as believed by the Methodists generally. London, from whom we have quoted, say, "We The introduction of this evil into the church seemed have seen that the church has had its seasons of pros a great revival of the work of holiness, in New York. the guidance of the day-star of hope, and sat down Many professed to love God with all the heart, and in tears, amidst clouds and darkness. But a brighter their lives gave evidence that they possessed what day has dawned upon us. Disaffected feeling, petty they professed. A brother from New York, profess- jealousies, and bitter animosities, have no longer, ing this blessing, visited New London, and was in- we trust, a place among us. And although the strumental in awakening the minds of the people to church has often been constrained to cry cut, we the great subject. Several professed to enjoy the are perplexed, but not in despair, yet now, blessed blessing of "perfect love." Soon, a few of a warm be God, it is enabled to discover the bow of hope imagination, who thought that they saw things which throws its irradiating arch athwart the skies clearer than their brethren, became sure that when And never will we despair of success, so long as the we are justified we are also fully sanctified, and ad- encouraging promise continues to fall on our ears,

# NEW ENGLAND?

The first New England Methodist chapel was lo

Dear Brother,-Yesterday I accompanied Rev. James H. Perry, of Bridgeport, to the site of " Lee's The New London church was formed again into a Chapel," the first Methodist chapel in New England, station the next year, and Rev. Isaac Stoddard appointed to it. His labors were prospered, and 152 cation, about which history is not sufficiently expli-Weston and Stratford has each had the credit of in connected with the Norwich station, in 1828. It conwas again formed into an independent appointment, who have worshipped in Lee's Chapel. We were with Rev. James Porter for its pastor. Under his labors, prosperity returned to the struggling band.— by a distant relation of Ruth and Mary Hall, two Their meetings became interesting, harmony was of the "elect ladies" who belonged to Lee's first soestablished, and Discipline enforced. Some were ciety in New England, and who worshipped there expelled, and some withdrew, but the society advanced in vigor and numbers. At the end of his neighbors. We surveyed the spot with peculiar emosecond year, Mr. Porter reported 252 members, a tions, as they particularly defined it. We ascertained gain, since 1828—when the appointment was conthis site to be, as near as we could judge, about half a mile from the south-east corner of the town of Wes-In 1838, the society enjoyed a revival of religion. lon, and in a public highway, which was about A large number professed to experience the pardon. north and south, and which divides Fairfield along ing mercy of God, and united with the church. its north-east limit, from what was Stratford, and now The congregation was unusually large, and all things is Bridgeport and Trumbull, which once belonged appeared most prosperous. Successful efforts were to Stratford. It was the opinion of the gentlemen of made to pay a debt on the house. Mr. Holway, who whom we inquired, that "Lee's Chapel" stood on was the preacher for the year, reported 377 mem- the line between Stratford and Fairfield, the principal part being on the Stratford side, and from the Difficulties still awaited it, however, and in 1840 a relative position of the travelled path to the town storm burst upon it, which was to try it to the ut- line, we formed the same opinion. This site is most. The Trustees informed the pastor, that after now mostly in the town of Trumbull, about six miles the next Conference, which was near at hand, he north from its south-west corner, and the same discould no longer occupy the pulpit, and those who tance from the north-west corner of the town of maintained their fidelity, were compelled to leave Bridgeport, about half a mile south of the north-east the house which had been erected for their exclu- corner of Fairfield, and about the same distance sive use, and to the erection of which they had either south or east, from Weston. By the way, this contributed according to their ability. About forty part of Weston has been incorporated into a town of the seceders formed a society, and called them. called Easton. This site was included in the parish selves "Primitive Methodists," took possession of of Stratfield, and is five miles a little west of north the chapel, and were administered to, alternately, from the city of Bridgeport, and eight from the presby a Universalist and a local Methodist preacher.— ent town of Stratford. The society which worshipped The kindness of a neighboring denomination of in "Lee's Chapel," had rebuilt in Weston, at a place Christians, provided a shelter for the tried and suffering society; they were accomodated in the Con- the opinion, that "Lee's Chapel" was in Weston. ference rooms of the first Congregational church of I think, as does Br. Perry, that there can no longer the city, where they worshipped God in peace, be any doubt, that "Lee's Chapel" never was within the limits of Weston, but was in Stratford In 1841, the Rev. Ralph W. Allen took charge of abating a small portion which, probably, stood HUSTED.

Yours, truly, Stratford, Conn., Feb. 26.

### A GOOD OMEN.

The Home Journal, of New York, says:-In th lemand for books, there is a present change that is worth noting. The sale of the novels of Sue, Dumas, and the other writers of the profuse and highly wrought school, has fallen off till they are compara tively scarce worth translating-enormous as he been their circulation for the last two or three years. James' novels are flapping their sails against the mast. Dickens is the only writer of popular narrative fiction, who holds his way.

NEW METHODIST CHURCH IN QUEBEC .- The Wes leyan Methodists of Quebec have it in contemplation to erect a new and spacious Gothic Church, in order to provide accommodations for the increase of the line, within these two or three years, by the breth-

Correspondence.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

Dear Br. Stevens,—The Conference met according was sung by Br. Amos Binney. The audience reappointment, at 9 o'clock this morning, in the mained, delighted, until near 10 o'clock. God grant van Common Church. Bishops Hedding and Morthat our ministry may go to their several fields this ris were present, in good health. The venerable year, prepared to act in relation to this great evil, Bishop Hedding, whose apostolic face is enough to as Mr. Wesley advised, when he said, "oppose it as convince every man of his being in the true "suc- you would oppose the devil, whose offspring and cession," opened the Conference with the usual de- likeness it is,"

The Secretary of last year, Br. Charles Adams, was re-appointed, and a capital one he makes, too. His distinct articulation, and fine voice, make even a dry report read refreshingly. Br. L. Boyden was made his assistant. Upon calling the roll, about 100 soldiers of Christ, fresh from the battle ground, with many marks of severe toil, but with the spirit and bearing of conquerors, answered to their names."

Two old veterans (Pickering and Steele) had fallously, and a beautiful tribute was paid to their memory, by Father Peirce, in presenting a resolution, reuesting the venerable President, to address the Conference, at his convenience, on the subject of their decease, which resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote of the Conference, after pointed, viz. :

Stewards-M. Dwight, T. H. Mudge, F. Nutting. Missions-W. R. Stone, H. Moulton, W. Ward, J. Shepherd, J. S. J. Gridley.

Memoirs-C. K. True, D. Kilburn, E. Kibby. Ministerial Support-B. F. Lambord, F. W. Gile, J. Nichols.

Bible Society - H. Brownson, G. F. Poole, J. Clarke. Education-C. Adams, M. Raymond, I. A. Savage, M. Trafton, J. A. Merrill, R. Allen, W. R. Bagnall,

Preachers' Aid-J. Whitman, H. V. Degen, M. Sabbath School-D. Richards. B. K. Peirce, J. H.

Temperance-L. Crowell, Wm. Gordon, G. W. Bates, T. G. Brown, J. W. Lewis.

Slavery-L. R. Thayer, J. D. Bridge, P. Crandall, Wm. Rice, and D. K. Bannister. Peace-C. S. Macreading, D. K. Bannister, W.

Rice, W. B. Olds, K. Atkinson. Minutes-Z. A. Mudge, S. A. Cushing, J. Hascall. N. E. Education Society—D. S. King, G. Landon, following principles, namely:—

. Marcy.

was holden. The church was crowded with the be a lamp to his feet and a light to his path. rising hope of the church, and a most imposing sight 2. Inasmuch as he who is to read, and understand the inspiration of such a scene, you may be sure, we right of every man throughout the world to enjoy, school has sent out fifteen ministers of the gospel from its classes, of which four, I think, became mis- God. sionaries. Are not Sabbath schools truly the nurseries of the church?

Evening .- The anniversary of the Sabbath School Union was held this evening. Bishop Morris in the Z. A. Mudge. Br. D. S. King, opened with a very dence, shall judge to be in harmony with his will. fine speech, in defence of the "union" of our union the hearts of our good men. We followed Br. King with a short speech, (no need of a long one, when God. a King had spoken in its favor,) and Br. Clarke, of Cambridgeport, clenched the nail by a few well directed blows in conclusion.

ers. And as I sat and saw one after another with- liance. draw, while their characters were freely and faithfully examined, I thought, what other church has such power over her ministry. What other church has such facilities for keeping a pure ministryhis character to this ordeal. 'Tis wonderful!

S. Cushing, J. A. Merrill, B. K. Peirce, P. Crandall, were appointed a committee on the transfer of Zion's Herald to the Book Concern, and the claims growing out of such transfer. George Dunbar, John Paulson, H. M. Bridge, Pliny

Wood, J. L. Hanniford, A. A. Willits, John Ricketts, were admitted into full connection. Committee appointed last year on church extension, reported; laid on the table, for the present.

The circular from the Erie Conference, proposing an amendment in General Rules on the subject of slavery, was read, and referred to the committee on

G. F. Cox, of the Maine Conference, D. Fillmore, F. Upham, of Providence, and Brs. Howe and Matthews, of N. H. Conference, were introduced this

Evening.—The anniversary of the Anti-Slavery ican Evangelical Alliance, as an original member. Society was held this evening. Very fine addresses were made by Br. J. D. Bridge, of Worcester, and G. F. Cox, of Maine. Zeal and firmness, with enlightened discretion, characterized their speeches .--The following resolutions, presented by Br. Bridge, were discussed and adopted.

1. Resolved, That the history of the anti-slavery enterprise in this republic, and in the various Christian denominations of the country, is fraught with important instruction, admonition, and encourage-

2. Resolved, That while the clergy, generally, are being powerfully affected in behalf of the slave, it market. Maize has fallen from £19 to £10 the ton. ill-becomes the ministry of the M. E. Church to In the darkest hour of calamity we should not delinger amid the hyper-criticisms and abstract specuspair. The mercies of the Lord are above all his lations of apologists for slavery, or to suffer themselves, under the influence of a questionable charity, to take more pains to extenuate the guilt of the master, than they do to alleviate the woes of the

morning; and the rapidity with which he conducts business, keeps the Conference moving like a " bee

Bishops stated that it would be held April 5th, 1848. The election of delegates to General Conference,

was deferred, by vote, till next session. The committee on ministerial support reported this morning, and quite an interesting discussion took place, in which Brs. Gile, Landon, Taylor, and oth-

At the close of the morning session, Rev. J. Leavitt, of the Emancipator, was introduced, and made a very interesting speech in behalf of a systematic dis- rica and the colony of the Cape, has proved emitribution of Bibles among the slaves. The matter nently disastrous to the English and Scotch mission

Evening .- The anniversary of the Conference Temperance Society was held this evening. A large congregation was present. Interesting add were delivered by Brs. Thayer and Trafton, andremarks were made, and an original temperance hymn

CALAIS, ME .- Rev. J. Eaton writes, April 16 :- You may say to the friends of Zion, that the revival still goes on in Calais, St. Stephens, Baring, &c. For ten weeks past, I have been witnessing, with deep interest, the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom in and about Calais. There has been many a hard fought battle; we have beaten the enemy in every engagement. We have done better than Taylor or en during the past year, but they had fallen victorisouls; we have enlarged the Redeemer's kingdom, without bloodshed; we have no widows, mothers, and other friends, who mourn for those fallen in battle: no cries of oppression and cruelty salute our ears .-We have enlisted about two hundred volunteers durwhich the following standing committee were ap-God for ever and evermore!

> N. B. We want a field fight (camp-meeting) next September, somewhere in this vicinity. Our Wesleyan brethren desire it. We are all united in the work. The preachers will have one with their men; they are strong men, and good generals; we will turn out a regiment of young soldiers, as good and Latitudinarians go hand in hand." as ever handled sword or buckler.

#### THE AMERICAN EVANGELICAL ALLI-ANCE.

We learn from the Boston Recorder that the American delegates to the Evangelical Alliance have issued a call for the formation of an auxiliary in this country-the meeting for such object to be held in New York, Tuesday, May 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church.

It is proposed to found the organization upon the

1. It is the right and duty of every individual Benevolent Operations-A. Walton, I. J. P. Collyer, man, throughout the world, to possess the word of God, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and to read Afternoon.—In the afternoon, the anniversary of and obey that Word for himself, under his responthe Sabbath schools of the M. E. Church of Lynn, sibility to God, who has given him that revelation, to

it was; a very interesting report was read by Br. Coland believe for himself the word of God, must have lier, after which addresses were delivered by L. time to study it, and inasmuch as God has set apart Crowell, A. A. Willits, and J. Whitman; and under one day in seven for such uses, therefore it is the made pretty good speeches; at least, all seemed to and his duty to improve, the rest of the Sabbath, in feel good, and all the people seemed to look good, abstaining from secular employments, and freely and altogether we had a good time of it. One item worshipping God and hearing the gospel, and dein the report is worthy of record here; this single liberately searching the Scriptures, to ascertain whether what he hears is according to the word of 3. That, in accordance with the principles of indi-

vidual liberty and Christian union, it is the right and the duty of believers in Christ to maintain his worship and ordinances in such forms as they, under chair. A very encouraging report was given by Br. the teaching of his word, his spirit, and his provi-

4. That as God has designed and given the Bible to the demand there was for it, &c. I don't know to the whole world, it is the right of every man, when I have heard Br. King more eloquent. Thank throughout the world, to learn to read the Bible; and God, these blessed institutions have got a place in that it is the right and the duty of all Christians to co-operate in the universal diffusion of the word of

5. Inasmuch as the peculiar circumstances of this Thursday Morning.—Bishop Morris in the chair a discrimination is to be made between those who on the subject of slavery, this Alliance declares that this morning. The Bishop is a man of great solidity hold slaves, not by their own fault, or for the sake -mentally, spiritually, and physically; his greatest of their own advantage, but from motives entirely defect as a presiding officer, is the lowness of his benevolent, and those who hold their fellow creatures voice, being understood with difficulty, unless very in bondage for the sake of gain; and that the former near the altar. The most of the morning was spent are to be regarded as entitled to fellowship, while in the examination of the characters of the preach- the latter cannot be received as members of this Al-

Still, the one object of the Alliance shall be stead ily kept in view, which is not the promotion of temperance, nor the removal of slavery, or any other specific evil, however desirable those objects may every year, every minister in our church submitting be in themselves, but the promotion of Christian union and brotherly love.

The members of the meeting will consist exclusively of the American delegates and those who may be admitted, at their own request, by the Committee of Reception, Rev. Drs. Cox and Peck, and Rev. Mr. Wheelock. The manner of admission will be as follows

namely. 1. The applicant must be personally known, of

suitably authenticated, to the committee. 2. He must be credibly attested "as a member some evangelical church, in good and regular stand-

3. He must sign his name to the formula or de claration above contained.

Being so initiated, he will be fully and equally en titled to take his seat, and participate in the deliberations of the meeting, for the formation of the Amer-

FATHER MATTHEW, says the Boston Reporter, in letter by the Cambria, proposes to visit America, during the approaching summer. He speaks of this country, and the aid it has generously afforded to suffering Ireland, in the most glowing terms.

"We shall ever regard America as our delivered in the hour of bitter calamity. The immense suplast few days, and the free-gift cargoes daily expected, have had an unexpected effect on the corn wondrous works. I am resolved, God willing, to leave Ireland for the States, next summer."

Friday Morning.—Bishop Janes in the chair this Era says, that in Kentucky, where the number of small slaveholders is greater in proportion than in the Southern States, there are, according to the au-The resolution requesting the Bishops to hold the ditor's books, but 31,000 slaveholders, out of a popunext session of this Conference previous to the General Conference, was unanimously adopted. The whole number of slave owners at 250,000. The total white population of the South, over twenty-one years of age, must be, at least, 1,500,000 souls. But, according to Mr. Calhoun, the 1,250,000 South-

The war raging between the Caffres of South A in that region of country. The missionaries have The hour of 10, to-morrow, was appropriated to lost their houses, and been obliged to abandon their hear Dr. Olin, on the Evangelical Alliance. stations.

MISSIGNARY SPIRIT IN THE WEST.—The Memphis Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Conference having much new territory under its jurisdiction, reported, at its late session, \$9,672 collected for missionary operations, in cash, with about two thousand dollars additional due on notes and pledges.

COLPORTEURS .- Lord Ashley, Rev. Mr. Bickerstith. and some others, says the Dublin Herald, have raised near \$100,000, for the employment of seven hundred Scripture readers for Ireland. This army of colporteurs is to be immediately distributed over the country, reading the Bible, and instructing the people in their houses, and by the highway.

Southern Sentiments.-The Christian Index, a Baptist paper, speaking of American slavery, says: We can feel no hostility to that which we hon estly believe God has sanctioned; nor can we cherish a desire for the abolition of that which the Bible teaches-that an all-wise God has ordained shall continue to the end of time."

The London Patriot states, that the object of the movement introduced ostensibly to improve the system of general education in Great Britain, is, our arms at Immanuel's feet. Glory! glory be to in fact, to break up the Sabbath school system, and to exclude the Bible from all secular schools, by law. They say, "An intense hatred of Evangelical Protestantism is, we have good reason to believe, the mainspring of the zeal affected by many of the advocates of government education for the improve ment of secular instruction. In this warfare, Papists

> THE CATECHISM IN A COLLEGE.—The Faculty of Oglethorpe University, Georgia, have lately introduced the study of the Shorter Catechism in all the classes of the College and Academy, on Sunday afternoons, followed by exposition on the answers.

A GREAT FACT .- At a recent meeting to establish a Juvenile Refuge, in Manchester, the Archbishop of Dublin said they could educate fifty children at the same cost that they could keep one soldier.

REV. Mr. CAUGHEY .- This gentleman, formerly nember of the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Chuurch, but for some three or four years engaged voluntarily in the work of an evangelist in England, without uniting with the Wesleyan church there, has been requested, by Bishop Hedding, to return to the United States.

#### Editor's Table.

Dr. Jenks, the learned editor of the Comprehen-Commentary, has just issued an important work on the Bible, an Explanatory Bible Atlas and Gazetteer It will prove an invaluable help to Sabbath School teachers, Bible classes, and clergymen. It is abundantly illustrated with maps and other plates. A host of agents are wanted, we understand on good terms. to circulate it. Address, post paid, with references from clergymen and others, and naming the places or District wished, to either of the "Depots for sale, and agencies of the Explanatory Bible Atlas and Gazetteer."-Wm. Groves & Co., number 65 South Third Street, Penn., or E. French, number 136 Nassau street, N. Y., or to number 1 Cornhill, opposi chasers are also invited to call at these places, as it will be sold only there, and by agents.

THE THREE DIVINE SISTERS, is the title of a republication of the works of an old English divine, Thomas Adams. It is a collection of golden treatises quaint, but sterling. Binney & Otheman, 1 Cornhil The same house have for sale, Patterson's Treatis on the Shorter Catechism.

D'AUBIGNE's celebrated History of the Reforma tion, has been issued in a fine, royal octavo volume by Carter, New York. It is embellished with po traits of the author, and of Luther. Nothing need b said in favor of this great work. Binney & Othema

Redding & Co., Boston, have sent us an excellent little work on Christian Education, by Rev. Dr. Kal lok-" Geneva and Rome," as portrayed by Prephecy and History, by Gaussen, of Geneva, and The Wrongs of Women, by Charlotte Elizabeth.

THE MAY FESTIVAL, is the title of a collection of poetry and music, "for the flower time," by James C. Johnson. It is a pretty little work, appropriate to the season. Mussey, 29 Cornhill.

D'AUGBIGNE AND HIS WRITINGS .- This valuable volume, translated by Dr. Baird, accompanied by fine biography of the celebrated historian of Reformation, has been issued in cheap form by Tay lor, N. Y., and is for sale at Redding's, Boston.

Number 155 of the Living Age has come to hand replete with interesting articles, from a variety of periodicals. It is a most interesting publication-Littell & Co., 165 Tremont Street.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY, for May, has been to ceived by Binney & Otheman. It is an attract number, with a long list of articles from good write and a fine engraving of the banyan tree. \$2 pt

TRACTS FOR THE NEW TIMES. - Number I., a le der to a Swedenborgian. Otis Clapp, Boston.

GOD AND OUR COUNTRY .- A Discourse, on Day, by George Putnam, of Roxbury. Crosby & No

THE CHRISTIAN WREATH is a fine little month! issued at \$1 per year, and to be had at Chadwick's 23 Court street. It is beautifully illustrated, and

To the brethren who inquire respecting the prices of Noyes' Hebrew Reader and Chart, we reply, that the two cost \$1.75, at Binney & Otheman's.

Ma. Tower, the well known author of "Intellet tual Algebra," &c., has just sent forth a valuable work, entitled "Gradual Lessons in Grammar," &c. We are overwhelmed with so many new text-books that we cannot possibly examine them, but should judge, from the testimonials accompanying ib Reynolds & Co., Boston.

There is, in the ten on the papyr having been used time, was buried

The Rev. Dr. is expected in Car to the late union o Church with the (

Out of 60,000 pe age to Mecca, no

The king of Pr caused the printin

tures, for distrubu

FREE houses, with pews to the several Annu

ence to prevent hou and, as far as possi pline, p. 164. Much has been of a return to the ci that this subject wi til our ancient usage The subject of me to be one of a TV rule, in relation erally disregarded in have operated, in peculiarity of Meth bring into use the Methodistic mode of taxes upon pews, either necessary or England be regarded

economy, in these re many of our villages of people who might fluences, now, virtual It was the glory those who were neg from this class many been won. It is to be this class of persons, r strumentalities—that heads. Whether it b spect, that prevents th that may chance to b the church, does not serves to keep them

they would otherwise preachers and people inform us, that if the rangements, or are exc will raise up some other Is it not time to begin be impossible to make all cases to erect new little doubt, we think, t an important'advantage contemplate making the odism shall be fully res Maine, April 26.

Science o

Great Revolution in S pended in devising an im propelling ships by steam strong objections as to the upon a steamer's progress, useless to repeat here, for screw. The screw has be limited adaptation provewhich it has been applied i tunate termination of her fected by Mr. S. R. Park! ical ingenuity, which must steam propulsion, and revo invention is secured by pa colonies, the United State the world

It is not merely original remarkably, nay, beautiful three-fold-a greatly incres creased power of stowage cumbrous machinery in the penditure in the cost of eng ourselves clear on these por But we may state, briefly, ti propellers are to be fixed on rolve in unison, and by the the water, and the power them, must send forward tainable by the present or by practical men, that a Atlantic in nearly half the ployed in ocean navigation This invention has und

practical men in England. have been expressed of i past week experiments ha steam-power to these or thirty inches diameter, wa -294 revolutions per m present stated would drive test has removed all doub previously the most skept portance of this greatest steam navigation; but this Arkwright nothing equal we expect it will remain the judgment of the inven-We understand that ! Sands," on a temporary lieve, is to lay his import of the United States, who

vention which promises to navigation.—Euglish Pape Wonderful Printing Wonderful Printing of wonderful power has be the Mechanics' Magazine at the "fast machine,", or the pers, attained the length or sions an hour, it was supputterly exhausted itself in has been just patented a than trebling that amount can probably print 15,700 rollers only—the number us—can produce 9,000 shee application of steam to pradvance in the art than the

fident, will be greatly enti-

Great Telegraphic put in telegraphic commu-ada, recently, and message The rout is via New Y

then crossing the Niagara Lake Ontario to Toronto dred miles! The experim the distance was overcor promptness, as between the longest distance ever tinuous unbroken line. A Rare Antique .- A

don, a very beautiful cop-the press of Guttemberg, known to be in existence nam, the American book eun possesses two copie

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eman, 1 Cornhill. terson's Treatise of the Reformaal octavo volume, llished with por-Nothing need be inney & Otheman,

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English divine,

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it us an excellent by Rev. Dr. Kaltrayed by Proph-Geneva, and The lizabeth. of a collection of

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has come to hand, from a variety of ting publication.-

May, has been re-It is an attractive from good writers, nyan tree. \$2 per

lapp, Boston. Discourse, on Fast ry. Crosby & Nich-

-Number I., a let-

fine little monthly,

had at Chadwick's, ally illustrated, and

respecting the prices

Chart, we reply, that Otheman's. , 501 author of "Intellec-

ent forth a valuable in Grammar," &c. nany new text-books, ine them, but should dapted to its object.

There is, in the British Museum, an almanac written on the papyrus, nearly 3,000 years old, which, having been used by some Egyptian of the olden time, was buried with him.

The Rev. Dr. Alder, of the British Conference. is expected in Canada, shortly, on business relating to the late union of the Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church with the Conference aforesaid.

Out of 60,000 persons who made the last pilgrimage to Mecca, no less than 20,000 died of the chol-

The king of Prussia, at his own expense, has caused the printing of 17,000 copies of the Scriptures, for distrubution among the schools of the

For the Herald and Journal.

#### FREE CHURCHES.

"As it is contrary to our economy to build houses, with pews to sell or rent, it shall be the duty of the several Annual Conferences to use their influence to prevent houses from being so built in future. and, as far as possible, to make those houses free which have already been built with pews."—Disci-

Much has been written, and very properly, of late, of a return to the circuit plan; and it is to be hoped that this subject will be kept before the people, until this subject will be kept before the people, until this respect, be revived. that this subject wages, in this respect, be revived.

The subject of "free churches" has appeared to

The subject of "free churches" has appeared to me to be one of almost equal importance. It is much to be regretted that our wholesome Disciplinary rule, in relation to this matter, has been so generally disregarded in New England. Whatever causes have operated, in times past, to break down the peculiarity of Methodism, and in some cases, to ing into use the unchristian, us well as un-Methodistic mode of defraying church expenses, by taxes upon pews, it is time to inquire whether partures from our primitive usages are now either necessary or expedient. Why should New England be regarded as an exception to Methodist conomy, in these respects? As things now are, in many of our villages and cities, there is a large class if people who might be brought under religious influonces, now, virtually, excluded from our chuches.
It was the glory of Methodism, in its commencement, that it carried the gospel to the poor—

those who were neglected by other churches; and from this class many of its brighest trophies have been won. It is to be feared, that in many places, this class of persons, now, are not reached by our in-strumentalities—that our efforts strike above their Whether it be pride, or a justifiable self-respect, that prevents them from occupying a free seat that may chance to be provided in some corner of the church, does not materially alter the case; it serves to keep them from the house of God, when

they would otherwise be there.

This subject deserves the serious attention of our preachers and people. It requires no prophet to inform us, that if the poor are overlooked in our arrangements, or are excluded from our churches, God will raise up some other people to do the work which

we have formerly done. re nave formerly done.

Is it not time to begin to pay some attention to the disciplinary rule at the head of this article? It may be impossible to make all our churches free, or in all cases to erect new churches with free seats, but in many places this may be done. There can be but ttle doubt, we think, that Methodism would possess an important advantage with free churches, that we now relinquish. I have been pleased to learn, that in a few places in this State, the brethren seriously contemplate making their churches free. May God hasten the time when this ancient feature of Methodism shall be fully restored! Maine, April 26.

# Science and the Arts.

Great Revolution in Steam Propulsion .- This head ing will startle many of our readers. Ingenuity has been ex pended in devising an improvement on the present mode of opelling ships by steam. Against the old paddle wheels, strong objections as to the loss of power, and other drawbacks upon a steamer's progress, have been urged, which it would be useless to repeat here, for they are well known to practical engineers and seamen; and a remedy was sought for in the screw. The screw has been only partially successful, as its limited adaptation proves. The only vessel of note to which it has been applied is the Great Britan, and the unfortimate termination of her career hardly gave the inventor a fair trial on a large scale. But a discovery has now been per fected by Mr. S. R. Parkhust, a gentleman of great mechan ical ingenuity, which must supercede the existing modes of steam propulsion, and revolutionize the traffic by sea. This invention is secured by patent in Great Britain, and all her colouies, the United States, France, and all other parts of

It is not merely original, but, like most useful invention remarkably, say, beautifully, simple. The advantages are three-fold-a greatly increased rate of speed, a vastly in creased power of stowage, by the reduction of the presen cumbrous machinery in the holds of steamers, and reduced ex penditure in the cost of engine-power. It is difficult to make ourselves clear on these points, without the aid of a diagram But we may state, briefly, that a number of submerged vertical propellers are to be fixed on each side of the vessel; these reolve in unison, and by the force with which they take hold of the water, and the power which this combined action gives them, must send forward the ship at a speed altogether unat tainable by the present or any known system. It is asserted, by practical men, that a vessel so propelled, would cross the Atlantic in nearly half the time of the best steamers now em-

ployed in ocean navigation. This invention has undergone the scrutiny of eminent an practical men in England, by whom the most favorable opinions have been expressed of its practical character. During the past week experiments have been tried by the application of steam-power to these propellers, one of which, six feet high, thirty inches diameter, was driven by a six horse power engine -294 revolutions per minute, which a practical gentleman present stated would drive a vessel 25 miles per hour. This test has removed all doubts on the minds of those who were previously the most skeptical. We cannot dilate on the importance of this greatest of modern inventions with regard to steam navigation; but this we may say, that since the days of Arkwright nothing equal in importance to it has appeared, and we expect it will remain a brilliant proof of the genius and

We understand that Mr. Parkhurst leaves by the "Sarah Sands," on a temporary visit to America; the object, we believe, is to lay his important invention before the Governme of the United States, whose navy and commerce, we feel confilent, will be greatly enhanced by the application of an invention which promises to revolutionise the whole system of

Wonderful Printing Press.—A new printing press of wonderful power has been invented, of whose capabilities the Mechraica' Magazine gives the following account:—When the "fast machine," or those used for printing the daily papers, attained the length of producing five thousand impressions an hour, it was supposed that mechanical ingenuity had utterly exhausted itself in this line of invention. But there has been just patented a machine which is capable of more than trebling that amount of work. One of eight cylinders can probably print 15,700 sheets per hour. Nay, one of four rollers only—the number used in the ordinary "fast machines" —can produce 9,000 sheets per hour! Since Kæning's first application of steam to printing, there has not been a greater steam to printing, there has not been a great

Great Telegraphic experiment.-New Haven was put in telegraphic communication with Toronto, Upper Canida, recently, and messages were instantly exchanged between

The rout is via New York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, and then crossing the Niagara River below the falls, passes round Lake Ontario to Foronto, the entire distance being nine hun-dred miles! The experiment was a most successful one, and the distance was overcome with as much apparent ease and promptness, as between New Haven and Hartford. It was the longest distance ever traversed by the lightning in a con-

A Rare Antique. - At a sale of rare books in Lor don, a very beautiful copy of the Mazarin Bible, attributed to the press of Guttemberg, at Mentz, of which only fourteen are known to be in existence, was sold to Messrs. Wiley & Putnam, the American booksellers, for £500. The British Mu-

### Summary of Intelligence.

#### LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

NEW YORK, Friday evening, April 30. We have by the southern mail late and important intelligence. Steamship Massachusetts has arrived at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, April 14. An express had come in from Gen. Twiggs, confirming the report that Santa Anna had entrenched himself at Cerro Gordo, seven miles beyond Jalapa, and had 15,000 troops. Lieut. Col. Johnson was severely wounded merous circle of friends, but by the public at large. taken place between the Mexicans and the advance guard of Quitman were on the road, advancing to the scene of conflict. in Columbia county, on Thursday night,-turning him and his marches, and, as before suggested, the battle probably took ulated society in Columbia county. Disorder is triumphant writes that intelligent Mexicans were of opinion that Santa ties. Anna would not fight; he had four members of the national council with him-what for, except to negotiate ?

the only disease at Vera Cruz was the diarrhoea, with which Barnum's Hotel, including the lights in the transparencies, exmany were more or less afflicted.

At Tuspan, there had been a fight between the officers and citi-

#### FROM MEXICO.

The latest intelligence from the city of Mexico that we have een, la given in the Havana Diario de la Marina of the 9th

and promising them protection.

inst. from which we translate the following :—
On the 31st of March was published in Mexico the capitulation of Vera Cruz. President Santa Anna issued an address to his countrymen, in which, among other things, he says:—
"Mexicans, Vera Cruz is in the power of the enemy. It has fallen, not before the valor of the Americans, or the influence of their good fortune. We ourselves, to our shame be it ican host shall take the capital of the Aztec empire; I shall not behold the disaster, for I shall first lay down my life in the throughles. \* \* Yet the nation shall not receive that the proof of the Aztec empire in the proof of the Aztec empire; I shall jured. said, have brought this fatal disgrace upon our arms, by our in- jured. No person was hurt. that Mexico shall triumph, if my wishes are seconded by a sincere and unanimous effort. A thousand times fortunate for us private misfortunes which are affecting Gen. Taylor : will prove the disaster of Vera Cruz, if the fall of that city the dignity, and generous ardor of a true patriotism. It will andoubtedly prove the salvation of the country."

On the 27th of March were already assembled some troops ters will soon subside. at the National Bridge, under the command of General La Vega and of the Governor of the state, Don Juan de Soto. Between the 27th and the 30th, two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry marched from the capitol in the direction of the of Gen. Taylor, having been named as a candidate for the bridge, with their corresponding batteries, amounting in all to office of Governor of Mississippi, writes the Mississippian,

set out for Mexico, with 2000 more, to direct the military opera- tary appointment." tions inst he state of Vera Cruz, resolved, as he says, to dispute the ground, inch by inch, and die before he will consent to a peace-his own words, as we find them both in letters and in

where it remained, at the date of the latest advices.

No Prospect of Peace with Mexico .- The prospect of peace is fading away. Gomez Farias will, as some think, anite with Scott in a war upon the clergy and Santa Annacoming for the time being, an ally of the United States, Santa Anna, on the other hand, has, undoubtedly, the assurance of some funds from the clergy, and may calculate on the large portion of the party of Gomez Farias—opposed to the have surpassed the highest expectations. clergy. The resistance by Santa Anna will still be persever-

Scott and Taylor cannot march to the Capital till they are capital-what then? It will not necessarily give us peace.

California Matters.-The official despatches of Commodore Stockton, published in the Washington Union, do not add anything material to the accounts received through for a violation of the existing law in relation to carrying pas-

other channels. Flores, the leader of the insurrection against American au- entitled her to carry, during a recent voyage from a British thority, had succeeded in obtaining articles of capitulation port to New-York. The suit has been instituted at the in from Col. Fremont, by which the Californians, on delivery of stance of the Collector of the latter city. This is the same their artillery and public arms, were permitted to retire to vessel that was forfeited and sold in this city for being contheir homes, under promise of not engaging again in warlike cerned in the slave trade. This new offence is also punish-

operations against the U. S. Col. Fremont has about 500 men under his command; Wheat--We are assured by a respectable farmer

It is reported that a serious disagreement had occurred beifornia, and Commodore Stockton.

Orders have been sent to Gen. Kearney to join Gen. Tayor's army at Saltillo, marching by way of Chihuahua. This it was expected the General would undertake as soon s Col. Stevenson and his regiment arrived at California.

Prince Murat, a son of Napolean's celebrated Marshal, died at Talnhassee, Florida, on the 15th instant, in Many of them were in the most absolute state of destitution his 46th year. His father was King of Naples. After the expulsion of his family from Italy, they resided in Austria, where Prince Murat lived until the year 1821, when he came to the United States. He has ever since, with the exception of an occasional visit to Europe, resided in this country. His Fruit.—There has been much fear that the peache life here has been quiet and unostentatious. The Floridian, had been entirely destroyed by the late cold weather. From noticing his death, says :

was gifted with a high order of mind, which was enriched by privation.—[Georgetown Advocate. solid literary acquirements, and was withal a most interesting and agreeable companion. He was the author of some works on the subject of our institutions, which it is said possess considerable merit. There was every demonstration of high respect for his memory, and his friends abroad will be gratified to learn that there was manifested a due appreciation of his worth and interesting career.

The Cochituate Reservoir .- A petition is in circulation, praying the city government to occupy for the reservoir the whole of the land included in the rear of the dwelling houses on Mount Vernon street, the south side of Derne street, the east side of Hançock street, and the west side of Temple for any one month." Of this amount, there is in gold \$2,382 street. A portion of this land only, is now proposed to be 697; silver \$281,600, and in copper \$2,031. taken. The reasons urged for this project are, the necessity of widening Derne street, and the opportunity which it will give states that sea-weed as manure in potato hills, effectually preto make the reservoir an ornament to the city, as, by this plan, it will have fronts on three streets, instead of one, as at present proposed. It is also urged, that the school-house in Derne street, which occupies a portion of the land proposed to be taken, should be removed, as being altogether uns purpose for which it was intended, and would be rendered still

Railroad from Catskill to Schenectady .- There is a project, says the Traveller, for connecting Catskill and Sche- till Monday morning, this portion of Sunday work might be ectady, N. Y., by railroad. It is believed by the friends of entirely dispensed with. the project, that it would greatly facilitate travel between the city of New York and the Northern and Western parts of that State; that, for instance, passengers by the morning boats up the Hudson, might leave the river at Catskill, instead of going up to Albany, and by way of this railroad reach Utica at 7 r. m., the hour at which, by present arrangements, they would now leave Albany. It is also said, that passengers to Saratoga from New York, would, by taking a railroad at Catakill, reach Saratoga, by way of Schenectady, as soon as they now reach Albany. The distance from Catakill to Schenectady is about 40 miles. A million of dollars, it is said, lars, to any one that would give information which would lead

French Novels.—The insipid French novels with which our country is deluged, are the seeds of robbery, arson, piracy, and midnight assassination. They give false views of life, and taint with every touch. It is absurd to call them literature, at all. But it may be asked, Do they not shine? Yes like a rotton log or a putrescent carcass, which is phosphorescent because it is decayed. But are they not brilliant? Yes like a rotton log or a putrescent carcass, which is phosphorescent because it is decayed. But are they not brilliant? Yes, brilliant as the will-o'-the-wisp, which is caused by impure and feetid gases. When our people learn to rend good books only, then may we look for a return of good morals, and about 200,000 newspapers, pass daily through the post office in New York.

Death of Mr. Brimmer, — Martin Brimmer, Esq., late Mayor of the city, was, on Saturday last, says the Advertiser of Monday, suddenly seized with a sudden rush of blood upon the brain, which from the first attack left small hopes of

his recovery. He survived, however, until 3 o'clock Sunday morning, when he expired. Mr Brimmer was a man of the most amiable, upright character, a gentleman without reproach, and a most weful citizen. Besides the office of Mayor, the duties of which he discharged with independence and good judgment, he has filled various other public stations, always in a manner fully justifying the confidence placed in him. His loss will be severely felt, and his sudden death deeply deplored, not only by a nu-

More Outrages .- We learn, says the N. York Twiggs. Several of our stragglers had been killed. The brigades of Gens. Worth, Patterson, Shields, Pillow and of the Anti-Renters, made an attack upon a peaceable citizen General Twiggs had about 2700 men, and Santa Anna, family out of doors, and inflicting a very severe cut, perpen who was supposed to have 60 pieces of artillery, would hold him in check till Gen. Scott came up. He was making rapid we can learn, there is now no foundation for order or well regplace on the 14th. Mr Kendall, of the Picayune, however, and really sustained by the leading men of both political par

Quick Work .- On the occasion of the illumination, Gen. Patterson had entirely recovered from his illness, and on Wednesday evening, says the Baltimore Sun, the whole o ceeding 3000 in number, were lighted in less than half a minute zens, and a detachment from the blockading squadron had left for that place, under the Commodore. Gen. Scott had issued

a proclamation enjoining upon the Mexicans to remain at home, effect of this almost instantaneous lighting was grand. Reward of Merit.-The City Council of Richmond Va., have presented a handsome Navy Regulation sword, gold-mounted and richly chased, to Lieut. Maynard, of the U. S. Navy, bearing upon its blade the following inscription: " Presented by his native city, Richmond, to Lieut. Lafay

ette Maynard, U. S. N., for his generous heroism in rescuing many sufferers from the wreck of the steamer Atlantic, i Long Island Sound, on the 27th of November, 1846." Struck by Lightning. - During the thunder shower

yesterday alternoon, says the Transcript of Friday, a house in Newburyport, owned by Mrs. Emery, and occupied by Hon. John Goddard, was struck by lightning, and considerably in-

Courier, of the 15th inst., gives the following statement of the

We learn with regret, that Gen Z. Taylor's plantation shall awaken in the breasts of the Mexicans the enthusiasm, some thirty miles above this place, is overflowed. The Misissippi looks threatening, and many places are swimming, in this neighborhood. We have reason to believe the a-

Not a Candidate.-Col. Jefferson Davis, Commander of the Mississippi regiment of Fire-enters, and son-in-law "that he will not be a candidate, or permit his name to be con-On the 1st of April, General Santa Anna in person would nected with politics in any manner, so long as he holds a mili-Pire in Providence. - We learn from Ross' express

says the Transcript of Monday, that a large double wooden printed documents. Eurolinent of troops is going on at vari-destroyed by fire, last night. The building was occupied below dwelling house, in Westminster street, Providence, was nearly The army of the North has returned to San Luis Potosi, inmates of the house, had a narrow escape, and only saved for dry goods stores, and above as dwellings. Three women, their lives by crawling through the roof, from whence they reached the ground by ladders. Wisconsin Constitution Rejected. - We learn from

the Milwaukie Sentinel, of the 9th inst., that the constitution proposed for the people of Wisconsin Territory, has been rejected by nearly 5000 majority. Never did the people render a more emphatic verdict than that by which the constitution has been condemned and rejected. The east, the centre, and adhesion of the army, and may even before long, conciliate a the west, have vied with each other in the good work, and all The Unpublished Writings of Timothy Dwight .-

Several works, which he left in readiness for the press, are reinforced. Meanwhile Santa Anna will become prepared to still unpublished. The largest and most elaborate of these is renew and continue the struggle. But suppose we occupy the on the "Character and Writings of St. Paul." Another is ealled "The Friend and Companion," a series of essays, commenced during his residence in Greenfield, and concluded near Seizure.-A letter from Philadelphia states that

sengers, she having greatly exceeded the number her tonnage able by forfeiture."

which is considered a sufficient force to keep the country of Stark county. Ohio, that a very small proportion of the wheat crop of the past year, in that county, is not disposed of. tween Gen. Kearney, the appointed military Governor of Calraised 10,000 bushels, every bushel of which remains unsold. Stark county is among the first wheat counties in Ohio. The re-opening of the great lines of communication between Ohio and the Eastern or Atlantic states, will cause a vast quantity of breadstuffs to reach the Eastern markets in a short time.

> Destitute Immigrants .- The Baltimore Sun says-The ship Hampden, at this port, from Liverpool, brough 260 Irish passengess, most of whom were landed on Thursday and were literally starving. We yesterday saw some of them women and children, sitting about the Point, who were the most emaciated creatures we ever saw."

examination we regret to state that it appears that the early The deceased was a man of great eccentricity of character, fruit will be almost an entire failure. This will be a great de-

> School Teaching in Alabama.- A young man named M'Queen Bunting, who was teaching scoool in Lowndes county, Alabama, was called upon, on the 8th inst., by a Mr. Ivey, who had children attending the school, and who censured him for opening school at so late an hour. Bunting told him it was not his business, and ordered him to leave. Ivey drev a knife and stabbed Bunting so that he died in a few hours.

United States Mint .- The coinage of the mint and branch mints for the month of April last, says the Union, wa

vents the potatoe disease. Also, that peat is believed to pro duce the same result. We had a fine field of potatoes last year, entirely unaffected by the rot, while other lots around us were more or less affected, and some of them badly.

Sunday Mails.—The only mails now made up at more unserviceable by the high walls of the reservoir, which the Boston Post Office, on Sunday, are the Worcester and would materially shut out the light from the building.—Journal. Charlestown. The Worcester mail is to be discontinued after the 1st of May. The Traveller suggests that if its Charles town neighbors would but consent to have their mail lie over

> Morton, and Bell, tried for the robbery of Currier & Trott's store, agreed upon a verdict of NOT GUILTY, on Saturday morning. The verdict having been announced, the prisone were discharged. The License Question in Maine. - The citizens of Lubec, Me., at the annual town speeting, on the 5th inst, voted

Trial of Prisoners.—The jury in the case of Brown

to the conviction of the violator of the License Law. Northampton Courier.-The Northampton Courier

Interesting to Liquor Dealers .- An owner of a slave, in South Carolina, has recently recovered the value of the slave, from a dealer in liquors, through whose liquor the slave became drunk, and lost his life by exposure.

Exports of Domestics .- The ship Thomas W. Sears, which cleared on Monday, for Canton, has, as part of her cargo, 3,800 bales domestics, and the barque Elizabeth Hall, for Valparaiso, 1.389 bales.

Ingratitude.-A beggar went into the house, No. 3 Cambridge street, on Monday morning, and asked for something to eat, but while the lady of the house was gone after it,

he stole a silver watch, and made off. A Compliment,-Freeman Hunt, of the Merchants' Magazine, has been elected a corresponding member of the 'Statistical Society" of London.

Mr. Bancroft, our Minister in England, has recently been elected a member of the Lundon Society of Antiquarians, or motion of Lord Morpeth. Mr. Bancroft is said to be the first American on whom this honor has been conferred.

Lowell Treasurer .- Ithaman A. Beard has been chosen City Treasurer of Lowell, in place of John A. Buttrick,

the New York police department during the last fiscal year, for carting drunkards, was \$ 1,336,36. Census of France. - The Moniteur, of February. publishes the result of the recent census of France. It is

35,400,486 souls, an increase of 1,107,308. The increase of population in France is therefore very slow, and has not doubled in a century and a half. Look out for Altered Bills. - Five dollar bills of a broken bank, altered to Thomaston Bank, Me., are in circulation. They are well done, and liable to deceive.

George Prescot, second son of Br. Simon B. Prescot, of Abbot, Me. was killed instantly on the 10th inst., by a falling tree, which struck him on his head, severing it from his body.

#### LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SARAH SANDS AT

NEW YORK.

The steam propeller Sarah Sands, from Liverpool, arrived at New York about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening. She left Liverpool on the 6th of April, and steamed the whole passage,

encountering very bad weather.

Breadstuffs are held a trifle higher, with a moderate business. Corn is quoted 50 a 53, and flour at 38s. In London

There had been a large fire in London, commencing on the premises of Alderman Humphrey, on the South side of London bridge. Dr. Murphey, the Catholic Bishop of Cork, was dead; also

In Ireland there was much sickness. Breadstuffs were de-

tims to the contagion filling the graveyard, to overflowing. The principal ports are thronged with emigrants for America. In Spain, the Soro Mayer Ministry had been dismissed, and a liberal Ministry has been formed under Pacheco.

The disputes between Turkey and Greece have been settled. In India every thing was quiet.

Death of a Diplomatist. The Journal des Debates announces the death at Munich on the 23d ult., of Baron Alexander de Cetto, one of the most distinguished diplomatists of the present century, in the 72d year of his age.

No. 1 is a general description of the graph of the present century, in the 72d year of his age.

No. 1 is a general description of the graph of the present century of the present cent In India every thing was quiet.

### Notices.

CORRECTION. The Union Sabbath School Convention to be holden at Castine, Me. will commence on Wednesday, the 19th of May, at 1 o'clock, P. M., iustead of the 16th, as erroneously printed in the last Herald. Castine, Me., April 24.

D. Hiogins, Chairman.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. P. T. Kenney, Westerly, R. I. Rev. Erastus Benton, Norwich, Conn. N. H. CONFERENCE.

The candidates to be examined in the fourth year's study, in the New Hampshite Conference, are desired to meet the appropriate committee, in the Methodist Church, near Sanbornton Bridge, on Tuesday morning, May 18, at 8 o'clock. Please be punctual.

Concord, April 23.

JOHN DEMPSTER, Chinn.

Am. full blood, De. half blood,

N H CONFERENCE

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

The summer term of the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary, is to commence on Taurstay, May 27th, and continue eight weeks.

Rev. Harvey C. Wood, now Principal of Newbury Seminary, an experienced and very able teacher, will take charge of the school. Miss Jans Johnson, the present Precaptress, will continue in charge of the female department.

An abundant supply of good boarding places can be obtained, on as reasonable terms, as at any Seminary in the country.

From the universal satisfaction, which has been given during the spring term, and its extraordinary popularity thus far, the future success of this school is very confidently predicted. Brethren and friends, will you not do what you can to sid this infant Institution, by sending on scholars, and thus promote the cause of education, and do yourselves and your children a benefit?

J. C. Aspenwall.

Springfield, V.L., April 28, 1847.

### N. H. CONFERENCE SEMINARY

The Trustees of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary are hereby notified to meet at the Seminary building in Northfield, on Tuesday, May 18, at 6 o'clock, P. M., to transact business of importance in relation to the Seminary, and to take into consideration the propriety of buying the boarding-house, or building another.

Northfield, April 20.

NATHL. G. LADD, See'y.

The Summer term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 6th of May. Will not each of our brethren, on their new fields of labor, send us, at least one student? We hope all will find COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

D. Wise-J. Parks-P. P. Harrower-E. Scott-B. Pinder (we shall charge Wm. \$1.00)—F. Merrick-J. Hall-B. King-R. Gage -G. W. Brewster-T. B. Gurney-H. Chase-J. Mitchell (Br. Smle was mistaken in regard to the time: he probably depended on P.'s representation)—J. Jones-P. T. Kenney-L. Pierce (hold on)—O. Perrin-C. Childs-A. Chapman-N. W. Aspenwall (we owed you 8 cents on the old account)—S. Presscoty—G. H. Winchester-B. C. Phelps-S. H. Beale-E. Dunham-D. Ambrose (good; we commence Bro. Richmond's year the first of May, and allow the commission)—C. D. Pillabury.

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged

4 00 pays to May 25, '47 2 00 " July 1, '47 2 00 " May 1, '48 2 00 " Feb. 14, '48 Allen, David
Buzzell, W. H.
Brewer, W. E.
Bliss, Abel
Beebe, Mrs. M.
Bishop, R. L.
Baker, Harvey
Bates, O. H.
Bates, L. B.
Boston, M. W.
Brown, Hermon
Barton, Benj.
Burgass, Josiah
Best, Robert
Bigelow, J. J.
Burlingham, Anson
Beniis, Foster
Birk, D. C.
Beckwith, C. Jr.,
Barrett, Joel
Carter, Hiram Feb. 14, '48

July 1, '46

Aug. 9, '47

April 1, '47

May 1, '48

June 22, '48

May 1, '43

May 1, '47

May 1, '49

Feb. 15, '48

Aug. 17, '47

May 8, '47

Mar. 20, '48

Feb. 6, '48

On account. Barrett, Joel
Carter, Hiram
Curtis, J. S.
Clough, Mordecal
Cheenary, Lowell
Congdon, R. R.
Chadwick, Corydon
Collins, Jas. D.
Corbin, Adams
Corbin, Abiel
Capen, Salmon
Donnell, Moses
Damon, Nathi.
Dow, J. N.
Davis, Aaron
Davis, J. A.
Durfee, Stephen
Drew, Francis
Ellia Almira Fay, Larkin Flaher, J. B. Fales, J. G. Fish, Levi Prost, Ellas Fuller, Hoary Floyd, C. H. Fisk, Abner Fisk, E. W. Flagg, W. B. Prost, Ebeur. Foster, C. W.

Hopkins, Serah Howard, Mary Holman, L. M. Howard, Nathl. Hunn, J. L. Haskins, M. H. Jennison, C. H.
Jenks, Wm.
Jones, D. S.
Jones & Pinkham
Jenkins, O. S. July 15, '47
July 1, '47
July 1, '47
Jan. 23, '47
Mar. 10, '43
May 1, '43
May 1, '47
Oct. 20, '47
Mar. 1, '48
April 1, '49
Mar. 15, '43 Knox, Saml. Kellett, John Ketely, Oscar Kittredge, Amos. King, F. F. Lyman. J. M. Loud, Edward 2 00 Dec. 12, '46 June 1, '47 Loud, Edward
Mayhew, F. L.
Miller, John
McLane, Alexr.
Miller, M. H. Jr.,
Moore, E. W.
Marsh, Henry
Merriam, D. A.
Olcutt, J. E.
Pease, Reuben
Peebles, Almon
Phillips, P. N.
Parry, J. S.
Poland, Wm.
Pollard, Wm.
Pierce, J. R.
Plummar, Ebenr.
Prouty, L. M.
Pentecost, Wm.
Rice, Lee May 1, '43 June 1, '47 May 1, '48 April 1, '48 Nov. 1, '47 Feb. 1, '47 Nov. 15, '47 June 1, '47
April 1, '48
Mar 15, '48
May 15, '47
April 1, '43
Mar, 1, '43
Mar, 1, '43
Mar, 1, '43
July 1, '47
Sept. 10, '47
April 1, '48
Sept. 15, '47
July 1, '47
Nov. 1, '47
Nov. 1, '47
Nov. 1, '47
May 1, '48
May 1, Carting Drunkards. - The expense incurred by Rice, Lee Robinson, D. P. Root, Hezekiah Russell, George Rockwell, Irene M Ross, W. M. Roper, John Roper, John
Smith, Marshall
Staples, C. E.
Scott, Zorah
Swazey, Joseph
Sykes, S. V.
Stratton, Harrison
Shattuck, Simeon
Shepherd, John
Stewart, T. B.
Stratton, Daniel
Sennet, Eli Mar. 1, '46 Aug. 1, '47 May 1, '43 Jan. 1, '47 Aug. 15, '47 May 1, '47 Dec. 1, '46 April 1, 47 April 1, '43 Thompson, Otis Tunicliffe, John Todd, David Thomson, Seth Thompson, C. H. Taylor, L. H Thomas, Manna Upton, N. N. Underwood, S. G. April 1, '43 May 1, '48 Oct. 27, '47 Oct. 28, '47 Jan. 1, '47 Mar. 1, '47 Mar. 1, '47 May 8, '48 In full. Nov. 15, '47 May 1, '47 Oct. 1, '47 Jan. 1, '47 Vail, S. M. White, Ezra Wright, R. R. Wrighi, R. R. Warden, John Warner, Horace Wood, G. B. Worthing, Eliza Whittaker, M. D. Weston, E. W. Walcott, Fanny Wood, Amsa Williams, F. E. Warren, Mather Whitney, Leonard De following have

The following have paid \$2 each to the close of the volume. Ja

Clining.

STATE OF IRELAND. The Cork Constitutional states, on the authority of the Crown Solicitor for Cork, that the anxiety of the prisoners at the assizes for that county is, that they should be found guilty! The learned gentleman has made a report to that effect to Government. The jails of the county are crowded by a class of offenders created by the famine.

SPREAD OF PESTILENCE. The same paper gives a dismal account of the devastations committed by fever, the victims to the contagion filling the graveyard, to overflowing.

#### BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

10 a 11 00 10 a 11 00 a 11 BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS. Lump, 100 lbs., Tub, best, ton, Shipping, do 20 a 23 | Cheese, best, ton, 16 a 23 | Do. common, ton, 7 a 10 | Eggs, 100 doz., FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. Apples, per bbl., Potatoes, bbl., Beets, bbl., Carrots, bbl., 2 50 a 3 25 | Onions, per bbl., 1 50 a 2 00 | Pickles, bbl., 1 00 a 1 25 | Peppers, bbl., 1 00 a 1 25 | Mangees, bbl., HAY .- [ Wholesale Prices. ] Country, 100 lbs., 85 a 90 | Straw, 100 lbs., Eastern pressed, ton, 00 a 12 00 HOPS .- [ Wholesale Prices.] let sort, 1846, lb., 7 1 2 a 8 | 2d sort, WOOL. - [ Wholesale Prices.] 0 a 00

45 a 50 | Com. to 1-4 bleed, 45 a 50 | Lambs, super., a | Do. 1st qual., 40 a 45 | Do 2d do 32 a 33 | Do 3d do N. H. CONFERENCE.

The committee to examine, and the candidates to be examined, in the second year's course of study, in the New Hampshire Conference, are requested to meet at the Methodist meeting-house in Northfield, Tuesday, May 18, at 9 o'clock, A. M., without fail.

April 24, 1847.

J. Perring, Chm.

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

To per bl. cash. At the close, Southern is dull, and will hardly bring over 7 25 per bbl., cash. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce,

At Market, 399 Beef Cattle, 35 yokes Working Oxen, 67 Cows and Calves, 400 Sheep, and 2450 Swine.

Beef Cattle.—Extra. 75; first quality, 27 50; second and third qualities, from 6 to 7 00.

Working Ores. —Sales made at \$50, 84, 105, and \$142.
Cones and Calces. —Sales were made at from 20 00 to cording to quality.

Shep.—Sales of lots at 2 63, 2 85, 3 56, and 4 50.

Seine.—At wholesale, 5 1.2 for sows, and 6 1.2 for barrows. At retail, from 6 1.2 to 7 1.2c per ib.

MARRIED.

In Borchester, April 25, by Rev. T. W. Tucker, Mr. Isaac L. Leavitt to Miss Harriet N. Hussey, both of Dorchester. Mr. Asa Hill, of Lyndeborough, N. H., to Miss Julia A. Burgess, of D. April I, by Rev. P. T. Keaney, Rev. John B. Gould, of the Prov. Conference, to Miss Caroline E. Dennism, of Mystic. In the M. E. Church at Thompsonville. Conn., April 25, by Rev. A. Palmer, Rev. John F. Sheffield, of North Stonington, to Miss Charlotte D. Howard. of Tolland.
In Smithfield, April 26, by Rev. Geo. W. Wooding, Mr. William Hammond, Esq., to Miss Susan Ana Mumford, both of Coventry, R. I.

### DIED.

In Waltham, Ms., March 24, Mrs. Sarah Hopkins, aged 81 years.

Appers in the West and in Maine will please copy.

### Advertisements.

EDWARD HENNESSY, DEALER IN CHAIRS AND CHAMBER FURNITURE. No 23 BRATTLE STREET, BOSTON; a few doors from Court street. Painted Chamber Furniture, of all kinds. A general assortment of Chairs, consisting of Boston Pattern Mahogany Arm Chair, New Style cane seat Office do. Rotary 40. do. Common do. do. Extra Strong common chairs, (suitable for Offices and stores.)

A general assortment of cane seat and common chairs, also Rocking chairs and Stools of all kinds, constantly on hand. Wholesale and Retail.

April 28th. 1847.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE undersigned have this day formed a connection for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its branches, Corner of Tremont and Boacon streets, under the Albion House, and would take this opportunity to inform their friends and the public, assuring all that may favor them with their patronage, they shall be furnished with every article, made in the best STYLE, and at such prices, as will accure their continuous.

WM. W. MOTLEY,
GEO. P. CLAPP, the last seven years, Forentan and
Cutter at the Quincy Hall Establishment.
Boston, April 28th, 1847.

HEDENBERG'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT PARLOR COAL STOVE.

THIS Stove was patented by Mr. F. L. HEDENBERG, of A New York, in 1845, and sold by him to a considerable extent in that city, last winter, and gave entire satisfaction to those who used it. those who used it.

The subscribers have purchased the right to make and vend this Stove in Boston, and-baving made new and more beautiful patterns, now offer them to the public with the fullest confidence that for parlors and other rooms where little or no pipe is required, they are superior, in point of economy, comfort, and convenience, to any other Stove sow in the market.

The principle on which the stove is constructed, will commend it to the judgment of the scientific, while a moment's observation of one in operation will secure the admiration of the practical man.

the practical man.

Purchasers in want of the best and most economical parler

Store in use, are requested to call and see this Store in operation, at No. 26 Union St.

LEWIS JONES & SON.

Oct. 7.

#### COMMERCIAL ARCADE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE

REMOVED!

JOHN GOVE & CO., late GOVE, STONE & Co., may be
found at that spacious Store, 1 & 2 HITCHBORN BLOCK,
corner of Ann and Barrett Streets, third building North of
Blackstone Street. Their store being superior to any other
now occupied for Clothing, exclusively, they are determined
that their stock of CLOTHING, all of their own manufacture,
shall not be in any way surpassed by any in the country.—
Wistesale Dealers are especially invited to examine our stock,
before making purchases, as they will certainly find our prices
to be fully as low as any who cry, CHEAP! CHEAP!
Garments made to order in the very best style. Oiled
Clothing in every variety.

"Don't Forget the Building!"

1 & 2 HITCHBORN BLOCK,
Corner of Ann and Barrett Streets, 3d Building North of Blackstone Street.

JOHN GOVE,
C. E. SCHOFF,
April 23.

3m

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The late firm of Waite, Peirce & Co. having dissolved, it is very desirable that the affairs of the concern should be immediately settled. The subscriber, therefore, carnestly requests all who are indebted to the above firm, to forward the amount of their bills at their earliest convenience.

CHAS. H. PEIRCE,

M. 21 5t No. 1 Cornhill.

NEW BOOK STORE. THE subscriber will devote himself to furnishing Sunday I School and other libraries with suitable books, at Depository prices. He will receive from the New York Trade Sale a large and splendid assortment of BIBLES and TESTA-MENTS, &c., at various prices, from 6 cents to \$25. Also, a good 12 mo. BIBLE—just the thing for Sabbath Schoolsfor \$3 per dozen.

CHARLES WAITE, No. 54 Cornhill.

Boston, April 7.

SUCCESSORS TO BRABROOK & PRUDEN, FURNITURE, Feather, and Carpet Ware House, Nos. 43 and 45 Blackstone Street, where may be found a good as

OFTEN OF BUREAUS, CARD TABLES, MATTRASSES, REDSTEADS, CENTRE do. CARPETING, BEDSTEADS, CARD TABLES, MATTRASSES,
BEDSTEADS, CENTRE do. CARPETING,
SOFAS, DISANG do. CHAIRS, &c.
and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, all
warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any
other establishment in the city.

N. B. Goods leased on the most favorable terms.

CHARLES WAITE, CHARLES WAITE,

BOOKSELLER, Publisher, and Stationer, No. 54 Cornill, Boston, of the late firm of Waite, Peirce & Co., is now receiving, from auction and otherwise, an extensive assortment of Pheological, Religious, Historical, School, Blank, and Miscellaneous BOOKS and STATIONERY, of various kinds, which he is determined to sell at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail. Merchants, school committees, clergymen, and my friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give me a call.

March 24

#### J. B. HOLMAN, PROPRIETOR OF HOLMAN'S NATURE'S GRAND Office removed to 54 Cornhill, Bos-

Also-Anti-Dyspertic Shoulder Braces, for cure f Lung and Consumptive complains.

May 20.

tf

HILL & BRODHEAD,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS AND

STATIONERS, NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON. NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

HILL & BRODHEAD keep constantly on hand, and for selection of the property o

WM. M. NASSAU'S HAIR DRESSING ROOM, No. 28 Congress Street, Boston. Particular attention given to honing Razors.

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, NOS. 48, 50 & 52, BLACKSTONE STREET.

W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends

o and customers, that they continue business at their
Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of FURNITURE and FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, LOOKING GLASSES, ture and Feathers, Mattresses, 2004 notice.

&c. Goods packed for Country trade at short notice.

N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very

April 22

Allen & Noble,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. No. 10 Washington Street, (3 doors from Dock Square,) Boston.

H. MERRILL, H. MERRILL,

PUNERAL UNDERTAKER, would give notice that he has removed from Garden street to a more eligible location, No. 30 Chambers street.

Orders left as above, or at this office.
N. B.—Coffins, Robes, &c., furnished at short notice.

March 10.

3m

FRENCH HATS IN store, of my own importation, also of my own manufacture, of all styles and prices.

2,000 CAPS.—I have also on hand a very extensive stock of CAPS, for gentlemen, youth, and children, and am constantly making up the new styles as soon as they are out. Will the reader please examine. Whosesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories, 173 Washington atreet, Boston.

March 17.

SANBORN'S ANALYTICAL GRAMMAR. Designed for the use of all who wish to obtain a through and practical knowledge of the English language. Dy DYER H. SANBORN, A. M. Prof. of Math., Lit. and Natural Science in the N. H. Conf. Seminary. Seventh edition, improved, 1846.

SANBORN'S NORMAL SCHOOL GRAM-MAR.

DEING an abridgement of the Analytical Grammar of the English Language. By DYER H. SANBORN, A. M., Prof. of Math., Int. and Nat. Science, in the N. H. ConferenceSeminary, at Northfield.

The above and highly recommmended Books may be had at the Bookstores of Waite, Peirce & Co., B. B. Mussey, and others, Boston; William Hyde & Co., Portland; and of the Publisher, in Concord, N. H.

S. W. ROBINSON,

COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY,

### COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATE OF MAINE

OFFICE, 18 MASSACHUSETTS BLOCK, COURT SQUARE, BOSTON. Mr. R. having practiced many years in Maine, non-residents who have property or business in that State, or who desire advice as to its laws, may find it for their advantage to avail themselves of his experience, and the extensive acquaintance and professional connections he has formed there.

March 23.

## ASTRONOMY,

FOR Academies and Common Schools. One of the most Foriginal, practical, and complete works upon this subject that has 'ever appeared, has just been issued from the New York press. It is entitled ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY, accompanied by SIXTEEN COLORED MAPS, each 3 by \$1-2 feet, designed to illustrate the Mechanism of the Heavens, and for the use of Public Lecturers, Private Learners, Academies and Schools, by H. MATTISON, New York; Hunticoton and Savare.

Academies and Schools, by H. MATTISON, New York; Huntington and Savage.

This splendid series of maps is going into use with unprecendented rapidity all over the country. They were used with great effect by Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., in his recent Astronomical Lectures in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and publicly commended by him in the strongest terms, as an original and admirable work, better adapted to the study of Astronomy, than any other work heretofure published.

It has been introduced into Rhode Island, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Barnard, and the light in which it is there regarded may be understood by the following:

PROVIDENCE March 11, 1847.

From a brief examination of Mattison's Elementary Astronomy and the accompaying Maps, we have formed a favorable opinion of their utility to pupils in that branch of study; and have recommended their introduction into the High School of the city of Providence.

the city of Providence.

A. CASWELL. Prof. of Math. and Astronomy

A. CASWELL. Prof. of Math. and Astronomy in Brown University.

N. BISHOP, Superintendent of Public Schools.

The price of the work is as follows:

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era balf of Massachusetts.

Br. Addison Saunders, son of Br. Stephen Saunders, of Hanover, Me., died April 5, after a short and severe sickness of two weeks, of an inflammation of the spine, aged 38 years. Br. S. met with a change of heart and joined the M. E. Church, about fourteen years since, under the faithful labors of Br. Moses Davis, deceased.— Such was the consistency and regularity of his life, that he seemed to cast a pleasing lustre all around. As he lived, so he died, and it may with propriety be said of him, "Mark the perfect and behold the upright, for the end of that man is J. LUFKIN. peace." Rumford, Me., April 9, 1847.

MRS. SUSAN, wife of Mr. John Emmons, died in Lisbon, Me., April 6, aged 46 years. Sister E. experienced religion seven years since, and connected herself with the M. E. Church, of which she has been a consistent member. was called suddenly to leave her family, but death to her had no sting. She was calm and peaceful, and exhorted her friends to meet her in CALEB MUGFOED. heaven. April 10, 1847.

Amos D. Fore, a native of Rve, Portsmouth. N. H., died in Boston, April 5th, aged 24 years. He was an active member of the Methodist Church. His death is much lamented by his parents and family. But the all wise Disposer of all events cannot but do right; but we trust he is taken from this vain world to everlasting happiness, where the wicked "cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

Widow JANE ALLEN, formerly of Nova Scotia, died in Provincetown, April 3d, aged 84. Sister A., had been a professor of religion for nearly fifty years, during which time she adorned the doctrine of Christ her Savier. Her death was sudden and unexpected. On retiring at night, she was as well as usual; the next morning the family found her contending with the monster, Death. But the struggle was short. Her prayer was emphatically answered,

"O that without a lingering groan I may the welcome word receive." W. T. HARLOW. Provincetown, April 6, 1847.

Sister LIBERTY HODGDEN, died suddenly Rochester, N. H., April 1st, aged 52 years. She was a member of the M. E. Church a number of years, and adorned her profession by a well ordered life, and godly conversation. She was beloved in life, lamented in death; yet her friends and relatives mourn not as those without hope.

HENRY DREW. Rochester, April 17, 1847.

SLAVERY.

For the Herald and Journal.

REPLY TO DR. BANGS ON SLAVERY. NO. XIII.

GENERAL RULE OF THE M. E. CHURCH MUST BE EXECUTED AGAINST ALL SLAVEHOLDING—EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

During the last thirty-five years, slavery has in her councils, instructed her embassadors, given direction to her navy, and commanded her ar-mies. Nor has the church escaped the weight of this all-pervading influence. That which ought to have been the opening of prison doors to them which were bound, has been, too often, either struck dumb, or has aided, in various ways, to bar them the closer. This state of things must be altered. In the anti-slavery enterprise, the church can remain no longer idle, and be innocent. The churches of the North must cease any further to countenance this "enormous evil." They should withhold fellowship with those of the South, or of any other country, until they obey the laws of Christ. Until the latter enforce upon their own communicants the observance of the common, self-evident principles of justice between man and man, the recognition of

Christian marriage, the keeping of the holy Sabbath, the privilege of reading God's word, and the right of suit and testimony to all their members. can they maintain the integrity and purity of our common Christianity.
In withholding fellowship, in the present state

of affairs, at the North, there can be no necessity of withdrawing from the exisiting churches, and of forming new organizations. Most of those already formed, are sufficiently anti-slavery in their constitutions, if their own organic laws were only enforced. There is not so much necessity fo new rules, as there is for the enforcement of old ones. There is always more expected from new organizations than is really realized. For when ever a community lose its abhorrence of any evil. that evil will find its way among them, in despite of all the organizations in the world; as a judge once said, under such circumstances, in respeto common law, "That he could drive a coacl and four through every statute in the kingdom. It is not new constitutions which we need, bu the due and faithful observance of those already existing. This may, at least, be said of the ! E. Church, which was "founded on pure abolition grounds;" her moral code forbidding "enslaving," without any limitations or restrictions making even the intention of it a moral offence It is greatly to be desired, that our extended communion should inform themselves in regard to the basis on which our church was first established, in reference to slavery - whether this evil was to have been excluded only from the Episcopacy, or whether the general rule was intended to drive it wholly out of the ministry and the entire membership. Every day this is be coming more and more a question of thought and inquiry. And almost every year, resolutions are passing around to the Annual Conferences, requiring the General Conference to make some change in the constitution of our church on sla-But on investigation, I think it will be found that our church is already as much antislavery in her constitution, as she can ever be made by writing - that we want a new or amended administration, ten-fold more than we do an amended constitution.

When the foundation of our ecclesiastical pol ity was laid, special and vigorous measures were immediately taken against slavery, and also t extirpate the small amount of it which had crep in during the confusion of the Revolutionary war when the reception of members, and the adminis tration of Discipline, were mostly in the hands of the young and recently converted preachers. For this purpose, the following entire clause was added to Mr. Wesley's original rules:-" The buying or selling the souls and bodies of men, or children, with an intention to enslar them." Now let us examine this important rule in the moral constitution of our church. In there is but one prohibition, that is of "enslave ing," which is set forth without restriction or limitation. Now, all depends upon the meaning of the words "to enslave." This form of the

And again, there is an absurdity in forbidding to families, husbacds, wives, and children, and scat commencing the action.

that condition. This, most evidently, must have been their meaning. For if the words "to en-

constructions of the general rules, they prohibit and supports. constructions of the general rules, they prohibit and supports.

enslaving of every kind, and under all circum
But all the while that ministers of the gospel stances, whether by purchase, gift, inheritance, are writing and talking in this way, slavery is luxor otherwise. But there are many corroborating uriating, infidelity is laughing, and thousands of proofs. Like the Holy Scriptures, the meaning of the rule in question does not wholly depend on the Bible and Christianity, which, they are taught, the criticism of points and particles in grammar.

There is a great amount of historical, internal, and collateral evidence to substantiate our expo- or else, I fear, with all their noble intentions, it sition of the above rule, if you had room in your will become, practically, a minister of discord columns, to have spread it before your readers .- and sin. But yet the Lord Omnipotent reigneth: At present, we can only name the items.

Wesley's, but made to guard against a new local tered children, be glad :- For the oppression of evil in this country; one with which Methodism, the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I for the first time, came in collision.

which they say, " If they [the members of the M. E. Church] buy with no other design than to hold as slaves, and have been previously warned, they shall be expelled immediately."

3. The object of the rule was "extirpation;" not to modify or ameliorate, but at once to tear out of the ground, the very stem and stock of the whole evil, wholly to destroy it, root and branch; all of which was yet to be done.

4. At the organization of our church, nonslaveholding was made a term of membership, within, at least, all that which at this time belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

5. At this time, the Methodist were not merely

generation, it would have swept this great curse tween 1784 and 1800.

But then it is said, that the tenth section of the Discipline, which disallows slaveholding to offistitution of the church. The truth is, this section is unconstitutional, and has often been pronounced so, years before the present excitements. It must be erased from the Discipline, as the one on the sale of spirituous liquors has already been." Let them both go to the shades together, and let us forget, if possible, that they ever existed. And then, when it is expunged, the church will stand out clear on the broad prohibition of and the Methodist Episcopal Church will be just what it was when it was first founded, and just what every true abolitionist could wish it to be. Abolitionists do not require any new thing to be done, but simply to undo that which has been unconstitutionally done. Our church was founded right; let us amend the administration, and keep

quarters. And a new thing under the sun has al and religious culture: een originated for this purpose. A laudable atseized as the harbinger of the latter day of glory; whoop had resounded through many a terrified on trial. If they receive slaveholders, the Alli-For one," the Dr. says, "he would he was over a hundred years old. liance." spurn the hand that would fellowship slavehold-Cox, et Amici ceteres onnes, sed-magis Amicus this answer, (which most of you, doubtless, have to this noble sentiment millions will respond on of a hundred winters have whistled through my this side of the great water. For liberty and pur- branches. I am dead at the top, (referring to his ity are the only true basis on which any associ- blindness.) Why I yet live, the great, good

doctrinal, without regard to the morals of Christianity, it will not be worth much. Such an ice-buried, and I have seen his tomb. berg, however clear and pure it may appear, con | Another case was that of Kusick, chief of the never warm and animate the church, or the Tuscaroras. He was also an Indian, and had world, to love and good works. Real religion has served under La Payette, in the army of the feeling and affection in it; the love of Christ con-strains Christians to their highest and holiest achievements. A cold, heartless intellectuality, may suit moralists, philosophers, and sentimen-Carolina, whence this tribe originally came, to talists, but it will never be received by the great see after some claims they had upon that State

verb implies, first, either the commencement of an action, or secondly, the continuation of one which is already begun. In which sense did the founders of our church intend the words to be hold them for the good of the slave, and those understood? If in the first, that is, to commence the action, then the rule only forbids enslaving But who is to determine this delicate question? the free; and the proper words in this exposi- Are triers to be appointed by the Alliance, or intion, should have been kidnapping, or the taking quisitors to elicit the truth from the masters?—
of one by capture. To violate the rule in this Or is one slaveholder to testify for the motives sense, the church member would have to join a of another? If it be left to the slaveholders marauding party in Africa, or by kidnapping a themselves, there will not be one of them, from free person, commit a crime for which the civil the most indulgent master, to the veriest negro law would send him to the State Prison for life. trader, whose daily business is that of separating buy and sell a free person; for while he is free, tering them from Maryland to Mexico, who will he is incapable of being sold or purchased. To not tell the Alliance that they respectfully hold buy or sell him, he must first be reduced to sla- slaves, and trade in them, for the good of the very by capture or kidnapping. Now, no one slaves themselves. They will be philanthropists can ever believe the founders of our church ever in their own estimation. The one feeds well, intended the words "to enslave," to be under works moderately, and is very kind. The other stood in the above sense, that is, in the sense of removes the slaves from the worn-out lands of Virginia and Maryland, where the poor creature If, then, they could not have intended the had a miserable support, to the rich, alluvial soil of first meaning of the words, they must have used the Mississippi; and even the kidnapper and forthem in the only remaining sense; that is, to eign trader will be found to say that they are encontinue the action already begun; or, to prohibit the members of the church from continuing to benighted Africa to enlightened America, where hold, as slaves, those who were were already in they may become free, polished, and intelligent

slave," in our general rules, do not refer to the Alliance, it seems to me to be worse than trifling continuing of slavery in the church, they have with a most momentous question, which involves no meaning which is applicable to any case in this country. Hereditary slavery is a running stream, the bitter waters of which were forbidden by the cheer and in the cheer and integrity of our common Christianity. The moral sense of the public seems to be sickened len, by the above rule, to run into the church, or and saddened, with such pretending distinctionsto flow from it. For our fathers would not have allowed an evil in the church, which they had so forcibly denounced out of the church; for this the most pro-slavery doctrines. The truth is, would have been claiming a monopoly of wicked- every slaveholder, whether he be innocent or ness in their own community. If they would not allow a member to hold one as a slave, for whom he had paid an amount of money, they could not have intended that he should hold those as slaves born in his own house, for whom he had and kidnapping, its very best support, and the paid nothing, and from whom he had had years more moral worth he is esteemed to have, the better support he can, and does give, to slavery. Here, then, we might let our argument rest, having proved, that according to the gramatical sarily fellowship and endorse all that he sustains

let the earth rejoice; let the isles, let the immense 1. The rule was special-not being in Mr. peninsula of Africa, with the millions of her scatarise, saith the Lord; I will set him in safety 2. The true meaning of the rule, is given by from him that puffeth at him. Let it be so, and the founders of our church in the Minutes, in let all the people of the United States say, Amen. D. DEVINNE.

New Castle, N. Y., April 14.

For the Herald and Journal.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT.

There are times when encouragement should be extended to the worthy. There are seasons when it is a healing cordial to the spirits; and when, if withholden, the spirits droop and die .-The warm sunshine, and bland zephyrs of heaven, are not more indispensable to the vegeof southern testimony, "practical, abolitionists."

6. And lastly, if Methodism had continued to have extinued to have extinu heart. There may be one, here and there, who have extirpated slavery, as it did during the first can survive without it, as there is, here and there, ten or fifteen years after its organization in this swayed the destiny of our nation. It has presided country, in the course of a little less than one none, but in the formation of human character, need from our entire tand. This estimate is made on the statistics of emancipation in Maryland, bethe storms of heaven. But life must not be all a storm; there must be, at least, ports of encouragement, in which the mariner can sometimes escape their fury, and find repose. O, how cial members, does, by implication, allow its continuance to private ones. This is at once acknowledged, but then this section is not the conhave sunk beneath the waves of despair, who have sunk beneath the waves of despair, who might have been rescued by a befriending arm! How often have buds of promise been blasted by discouragement's chill breath; and how often have others, which have blossomed with beauty, beneath the smiles of that sunlight of the soul, sickened and died, when encouragement was withheld! Go, then, and cheer thy brethren: especially the younger, toiling up the acclivity of life. If thou canst lend him no other aid, go and the general rule, which interdicts all enslaving, stand in his pathway, and speak encouraging words!

### INDIAN PIETY.

M'Kenney, in his late work upon the "Origin history, character," &c. of the Indians, gives the In a former number, it was said that slavery following instances of deep piety, and correct was doomed. It is so. God is raising up instru- moral principle in two chiefs, as illustrative of mentalities for its destruction, from various the susceptibility of the Indian mind, of high mor-

Who has not heard of the famous Oneida chief. tempt has been made to unite all Christians in Skenandoah? He whose pathway, for sixty the bonds of affection. The object has been years, had been marked with blood; whose warbut slavery, the great disturber of all that is pure settlement, and until the regions of the Mohawk and holy, has interfered, and threatens the failure of the whole plan. The attempt of some, in cruel, the indomitable savage. One would supthe Evangelical Alliance of last year, to bring pose that his habits, stiffened by so long a period slaveholders into the fellowship of saints, will ul of indulgence, could not be easily, if at all, softtimately tend to bring out more of the truth in ened and remolded; that the spirit of the warregard to slavery, and to show more and more of its entire incongruity with true Christianity. The pure, elevated sensibility which real religion always engenders, will, in despite of every species that is gentle, and peaceful, and pious. But all of sophistry, shrink back from an affectionate association with those who degrade and chatelize was awakened under the preaching of the Rev. the image of God. Already the moral sense of Mr. Kirkland, and became a convert to the faith Christendom is pressing the leaders in the noble of the Christian. The tomahawk, the war-club enterprise, to avow, explicitly, their sentiments and the scalping knife fell from his grasp; the on slavery. One of them, I think Dr. Wardlaw, desolations which he had produced he mourned of Scotland, says, "The American brethren are over; he saw, in his mythology, nothing but chimeras; he was penitent, and was forgiven. ance is not responsible for it. But when they Nor did he ever abandon the faith he had adopted, present themselves for union, if they have that but continued a peaceful, faithful, and devoted cursed spot, then it will be a matter for the Al- Christian, until his death, which occurred when

"He would say, Amicus Patton, Amicus to see him, and inqiring after his health, received A while previous to his death, a friend, calling That is, liberty before all these; and heard,)-" I am an aged hemlock. The winds ation of Christianity can ever permanently re- Spirit only knows. When I am dead, bury me ff the Alliance settles down on a basis truly Mr. Kirkland,) that I may go up with him at the was accordingly so

talists, but it will never be received by the great body of Christians, who profess to have souls and affections. Why, I do not see why the Devil could not join an Alliance that is merely intellectual and doctrinal, for, no doubt, he is both intelligent and orthodox, and even believes and trembles in consequence of them.

me, on his way to his office, and our conversation turned to Lady Morgan's France, which had been just then publised, and was lying on my table. We spoke of La Fayette. The moment his name was mentioned, Kusick turned quick upon me his fine black eyes, and asked, with great earnestness,-

was in the revolutionary war?"

"Then you knew La Fayette, Kusick?"

"O, yes," he answered, "I knew him well; and many a time in the battle, I threw myself between him and the bullets—for I loved him." Were you in commission?"

"O, yes," he replied, "I was a lieutenant; General Washington gave me a commission."

the pension list. wilderness, I stopped opposite his cabin, and walked up to see the old chief. I found him en-

ed a law making it necessary for me to swear ance with the human heart, I could not but ad-I cannot live without it. Now here is my little mire the wisdom and goodness of God in raising log-cabin, and it is my own; here's my patch, up men in every situation of life to direct the where I can raise corn, and beans, and pumpkins; anxious inquiring sinner to that Savior who says and there's Lake Oneida, where I can catch fish. "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy With these I can make out to live without the laden, and I will give you rest." Family prayer pension; and to say I could not, would be to lie was a duty he often inculcated, urging those who to the Great Spirit "

Here was principle, and deep piety; and a lesson for many whose advantages had far exceeded those of this poor Indian. In connection with He employed in the ceremony his native Tusca- tation of meeting again in heaven. I asked him why, as he spoke very good Reader, are you training up a family for the rora. English, he had asked the blessing in his native tongue? He said, "When I speak English, I Do you regard the eternal welfare of the souls am often at a loss for a word. When, therefore, of domestics under your charge? I speak to the Great Spirit, I do not like to be Are there those far from God around you, an perplexed, or have my mind distracted, to look can you not, by inviting them to join in family after a word. When I use my own language, it worship, or by other means, do something for is like my breath; I am composed." Kusick their salvation?—Rev. R. Knill. is like my breath; I am composed." Kusick died an honest man and a Christian; and though an Indian, has doubtless entered into his rest.

THE YORKSHIRE WEAVER; OR THE DUTY AND ADVANTAGE OF FAMILY PRAYER.

It was my happiness to spend a week in the beautiful vale of Todmorton, in Yorkshire, Eng., preaching daily in the surrounding chapels. On unceasing jubilee of the spirit, would it be, if manwhich God is pleased to bless in bringing sinners love! But the time is not yet. While sin is alive, to himself, and raising up missionaries; and in particular, mentioned family prayer. This led our paths are thronged with countless mercies, the interesting individual whose short history I we must not expect them to abound with thornam about to relate, to call on me. He was a less flowers. plain, sensible, kind-hearted man, and spoke the broad Yorkshire dialect. I do not know if he is on the sunny side of things, is clear; and yet ing it on record to your children, and children's black as a raven, his cheek bloomed with health, that a thinking man can hardly avoid, now and and his eye was like a rainbow-the tears and then, walking in the shade, afflicting himself the sunbeams sparkled in it.

After we had conversed for some time, on vari- choly reflections. ous subjects, at my request he related the follow- I was musing, the other day, on the many

hill. My father occupied a small farm, on which they involve every thing that is dreadful to human the family used to work during the summer nature. Among them, I was calling to mind months, and in the winter we all wove cloth, for some of the phrases which are used in reference our own use, and for the market. There was no to war. There is, in many of these, such a brevchurch near us, and we grew up in great spirit- ity and careless ease, that we hardly seem re ual darkness. The Sabbath was our holiday, quired to pause upon them. "The troops were which we generally spent in playing at cricket or driven into the river." "The town was taken foot-ball. In this state I remained until I was by storm." "The garrison were put to sword." about twenty years of age, when one winter "The city was given up to pillage." "The evening I rambled down from the edge of the place was burned to the ground." These light mountain, to call on a neighbor who lived a few and tripping phrases are common-place in milifields below. He was a man that feared God, and was accustomed to have morning and even-what dreadful sufferings they involve! ing prayer with his family. When the usual Let us take one of them, and for a moment hour had arrived for the household to assemble, examine its in it ramifications. True it is, that the worship of God! never done, but it is what I ought to do!

a handkerchief, lest the piece which I was weav- But let it not be thought that I have any pleaing should be injured by my tears. I longed for ure in blackening the reputation of a soldier night to return, that I might go down to my neighbor's house, and hear the family prayer. I did so; and as a kind Providence would have it, ing, as I do, that the word of God is the word of my neighbor again asked me to stop to family peace, and that war is a bitter evil; and know-prayer. This was just what I wished. Nothing ing, as I do, how thoughtlessly we receive and could have pleased me so much. So the great retain the opinions of those around us, right or book was brought, and the good man read, and wrong, I claim the liberty of free spech, while I they all fell upon their knees. I did not kneel endeavor to excite more consideration and sym with them; but, O, what I felt! As soon as they arose, I immediately left the house, without saying a word, and hastened home. As I was going up the hill, I felt as if I must pray that is the real meaning of the term, Giving up a moment; but there was no shed into which I place to pillage?—for it explains itself so little, thick upon the ground; so I walked on. But my for the sake of impressing it on our memories conscience would not let me proceed. A voice to make ourselves familiar with the signification seemed to say, 'Go to prayer; seek the Lord; as explained by past experience. It means, then cry for mercy; begin at once !' So I pulled a neither more nor less than this, that an infuri

his cushion, and the heavens for a canopy, and far as we can gather it from the most authen the moon for a witness, and angels for his attend- records of the occurrences which have taken ants-there he first cried, "Lord, have mercy place in cases of the kind." Indeed it must be so on my soul !" O, what a night was that for my for, in giving armed and revengeful soldiers per-

have withdrawn their shining.

From that day, the weaver became a praying man; and when I first knew him he had been twenty years a deacon of a Christian church, and was well known as one of the most active, zealous, and exemplary servants of Christ in all the neighborhood.

by force, the property of those who, naturally enough, will make a struggle to retain it; the consequences are inevitable, and strife is succeeded by bloodshed. How fearful, then, is the expression, "The city was given up to pillage it?"

The enormity of giving up a city to pillage is not seen or felt, when we read of it as taking the neighborhood.

all things were become new. I was afraid to "Is he yet alive? The same La Fayette that open my mouth about it, but I could tell my Same in the revolutionary war?" "Yes. Kusick." lanswered, "he is alive; and father had a barn, that became my favorite rehe is the same La Fayette who was in that war. treat. That was my house of prayer, and it was That book speaks of him as being not only alive, but looking well and hearty."

He said, with deep emphasis, "I am glad to seeth in secret, and he richly rewarded me.

"But the Bible is full of encouragement to soul oppressed with guilt; and as my knowledge My friend (who was the late venerable Joseph of that sacred book increased, so did my peace Nourse, at that time Register of the Treasury) and joy; and I have often thought that God in-and myself agreed to examine the records, and tended, by bringing methrough these deep waters, we (or rather he) did so. All was found to be as Kusick had reported it; when he was put on tenned, by oringing methrough incse deep waters, to prepare me to speak a word to heavy-laden sinners. It often falls to my lot now, in my visits to the sick, and in conversing with candidates for admission into the church, to meet with people Some years after, in 1827, when passing under 'soul-trouble,' and I have always a word through the Tuscarora reserve, on my way to the for them; and I never meet with any so com-I have heard from his minister of his knowledge

of it, and greatly harrassed me.

gaged drying fish. After the usual greeting, I asked if he continued to receive his pension.

"No," said the old chief, "no; Congress passfelt its importance, but feared to engage in it, to

this, I will add another anecdote, in proof of domestic circle; for he had conscientiously rehis veneration for the Deity. He breakfasted garded the apostolic injunction, to "marry only with me on the morning to which I have referred; in the Lord." O, who can tell the delight and and knowing him to be a teacher of the Christian refreshment of those hours when a family bow religion among his people, and an interpreter for at the alter of God+ the mother reads, the chilthose who occasionally preached to them, I requested him to ask a blessing. He did so, and in worship! "Tis like a little heaven below." in a manner so impressive, as to make me feel We commended each other to God by prayer, that he was deeply imbued with the proper spirit. and shook hands, and parted, in the joyful expec-

THE PILLAGED CITY: OR, TERMS USED IN WAR.

BY OLD HUMPHREY.

What a continual holiday of the heart, what an one occasion, I spoke of the various methods kind would always dwell together in peace and

with regret, and shrouding his spirit with melan-

forms of expression that we meet with, and read I was born near the edge of yonder lofty over, without emotion, as things of course, though

he said to me in our dialect, 'John, ha, mun stop we are now at peace; but a calm is often sucto family prayer!' I consented. A chapter ceeded by an unexpected storm, and the quietude was read, and he and his wife and children fell of Vesuvius is followed by the loud bellowing of upon their knees, while I, as it was no business of the burning mountain. Peace and war depend mine, sat still and looked on. But I assure you much on the public mind, and of that public we sir, I felt very strangely. I never felt so before. all form a part; it may be well, therefore, to As soon as it was over, I left them, without say-keep alive within us that hatred, which a reing a word, and went to my father's house. But veiw of the cruel excesses of war is calculated the scene I had witnessed could not be forgotten. to inspire. Let us take, for our examination, the I was struck to the heart! As I ascended the expression, "The city was given up to pillage." side of the hill, I thought this must surely be Those who have read much of scenes of war-This is what I have fare, well know that imagination is not likely to "I hardly knew what to do, and I went to bed as usual, without prayer. But it was the last baume, and Porter, Wilson, Segur, Dufens, and exceed the reality of the miseries which war has night I ever did so. Almost the first thing that others, bring to our view such extravagant scenes came into my thoughts when I awoke, was my of calamity and cruelty, such displays of horrineighbor's family prayer. At the proper hour, I ble enormity, that we wonder why mankind do went to my loom, and commenced working, but not, with one united and universal cry of abhor-I could not go on I felt as if my heart would break; and I was forced to cover my work with of heart-hardening and demoralizing war.

could enter and kneel down, and the snow was that it may be worth while, for orce, if it be only large stone from the hedge, and placed it on the ted soldiery are given free leave and liberty to snow; and there, on that stone, I first kneeled down, and called upon God." Reader! look at him for a moment. There he is on his knees! "Behold, he prayeth!"
Yes, with the snow for a carpet, and a stone for without control. This is the plain meaning, so friend! It will be remembered with rapture after the moon has turned into blood, and the stars have withdrawn their shining.

the neighborhood.

I inquired as to his progress in a religious life, to which he replied, "My ignorance of divine would do, were the occurrence to take place un-

can be no harm in applying this to the immediate town or city in which we dwell; the place wherein we possess property, and where those live who are dear to us, as the ruddy drops that warm our hearts; and here let no one accuse me of wantonly harrowing up human feelings. Let no man tell me that I do wrong in painting war in its own sanguinary colors! I am persuaded it is because Christians have been guiltily silent, as to war's abominations, that so little repugnance is felt against strife and bloodshed. To shrink from a painted battle is affectation, if we have no antipathy to a real one! Surely, if a monster affrights us not, we should not be scared at his shadow! What I have read of the pages of warfare has wrung from my very spirit a strong sympathy for the victims of violence, and called forth an urgent and irrepressible desire to excite the same sympathy in others. Let me, then, pursue my course.

For a moment, let me suppose the roaring cannon to have brought down our church spires; to have broken in the walls and roofs of our habitations; and that bomb shells, Shrapnell shells, and Congreve rockets have set buildings without number on fire, and spread confusion around. All at once the thundering of the cannon ceases; the bombs and rockets are no longer seen in the air, and a new and more dreadful plague spreads abroad. Wild and savage yells are heard, with the rattle of iron hoofs, and trampling of hurried feet. Bands of armed men, on foot and on horseback, burst in, like a resistless torrent, among us. Doors are smashed, windows broken. Here. soldiers broach or stave in the casks; there, others drain the jugs or the bottles, till, fired with brutal passions, drunkeness, revenge, and fury, they wallow in pollution, and deal around them des olation and death

Household furniture is destroyed. Cabinets. bureaus, and boxes are broken to pieces. Jewels. money, curiosities, and clothing are huddled to gether, to be carried away. Paintings are rent sculpture mutilated, inscriptions defaced; and family records, love tokens, and gifts of friendship are torn, trampled, and burned. Oaths and blasphemies resound, riot and debauchery are every where seen, with the wildest forms of cruelty and death.

A father has borne all, grinding his teeth in agony! He has seen the wreck of his property, the destruction of his worldly goods; but, when the lawless hand of the ruffian soldier lays hold on his family, he can bear no more : starting up in their defence, and seemingly with more than mortal energy, he attacks his enemies. It is in vain ! A dozen bayonets bear him to the ground; and while he draws his last gasp, his life welling from his wounds, he drinks in the agonizing shrieks of those who are dearest to him, calling uselessly for

His wife struggles hopelessly in the savage grasp of the abandoned ruffians, to preserve her babe. Alas ! it is wantonly slaughtered, and mother and child lie bleeding on the ground; while the cruel jests, and mad merriment of their hardhearted murderers, echo through the desolated

Nor is this a solitary scene. The same demonlike career is carried on throughout the city, for the place "is given up to pillage." No mercy is shown, and neither youth, beauty, wisdom, age, the infant, nort he hoary-headed, meet with compassion. Rapine, brutality, murder, and conflagration are abroad.

Reader, this is the meaning of a city "being given up to pillage!" Are you not called on, then, to resist, with every power you possess, that spirit of warfare which tolerates such enormities?-

Have you a son in whom you delight, and does he thirstily drink in, as water, the lessons of instruction you bestow? Are desires gathering in his heaving breast, and hope, and enterprise, and expectation visible in his brightening eye? It remains with you-I speak with due reverence to the Most High-whether he, by sharing such excesses as have been described, shall become a scourge to mankind; or, by the practice of virtue and humanity, be an ornament and a blessing to

Have you a daughter, who is your joy and your glory? whose gentleness, tenderness, and affection are to influence, in future years, the more rugged heart of man? It remains with you, whether your child, by encouraging in others the selfish dreams of ambition and pride, shall strengthen the ranks of war, and spread around desolation and death; or, by the exercise of persuasion, kindness, and mercy, she shall prove the gentle advocate and influential promoter of peace.

Blame me not for pressing this matter on your thoughts, but rather give it the consideration it deserves. Be convinced, and try to convince others, that the only way to avoid the evils of war, is to drink in the spirit of the gospel, and with earnestness, truth, and sincerity, to " follow after the things which make for peace." Rom. 14: 19.

### AN INGENIOUS MUTE.

In a village, a few miles from this city, there resides a deaf and dumb man, who is very fond of reading. Learning that a gentleman recently arrived in the village had a good collection of books, he applied for the loan of one. In looking over the libary, he saw a volume elegantly embellished, and containing the lives of eminent men. He signified his desire for that book .-The gentleman wrote, " That book was a present from an only sister in a foreign land, and for fear of possible injury I would rather not lend it -any other is at your service." The other seized a Bible, and with the earnestness and gestures peculiar to an excited mute, turned over to Exodus 4.: 11, and emphasised the verse, by pressing the gentleman's finger on each word And the Lord said unto him, Who hath made man's mouth? or who maketh the dumb, or the deaf, or the seeing, or the blind? Have not ! the Lord? The owner of the book could refuse no longer, but with strong emotion exclaimed, "Take the book, take the book!" the other carrying it off in triumph .- Ch. Adv. and Journal.

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ill de Tengand

Vol. XVIII.

SABBATH

"I the preacher was ki gave my beart to know v

> It was deep night in h A glorious night of old And on the young cres The glad winds slept, Scarce disturbed the p In Kedron's glittering Of Siloam's pool, whi Had trembled 'neath the The mystic cloud which Of Israel's God, in glo Stood out defined, and The marble walls, and With carious workman Beneath its fiery canop For o'er his chosen per His angel watch, and f Long and weary, broug Unto the pleasant land

Gorgeous with gold and Thy hallowed altars da Sacrifice accepted of the Within the palace of th Was yet unclosed. Th The son of David, sloa His brow was bared to The golden circlet weig And he had laid, in ver His jeweled sceptre by With dew, his purple re Broidery all o'erwrough Hung, and on his pale b So sad and thoughtful in The God-like gift which Echoed through his garg

The golden cressets, fed Burned faint and low, as From the jeweled censor In wreathing vapor, on t Upon his ear the lulling Bright waters fell, from Fountain near; and glea Moon, uprose the lafty w Palaces his hand had re: Glory was thine, O king On thee her richest gifts. Thy slaves were made. O, why is that bright gift Of God, fraught ever wit And subdue !- the price! Perchance that His pure Seeking the fount of light Through all the cloudy at To heaven again. The ! Rested yet upon its rich p And its golden cords were Plaintive note he sang how In sadness down by ancier Again its cords by royal h And through the long area And dies away, like spirit On the midnight air:

What avails it! w All is changeful As rivers to the oc So men from ear And like the sea, Death touckes who The grave is wi What avails it ! w Nought is new b

Again shall that Remembrance faile There kappenet! Wisdom, and folly Are hid beneath Beauty fadeth fil Wealth is powerle All are alike to

Rejoice thee, then,

The silver cord too And truth from a Since then hath swept alon From out the sad and ach Humanity. Beauty kath With flowers; and glery, Of fame; and genius, with Hath turned his searching And far beyond the ken of And then hath bent his we Breathing that mournful to That faint with all this ac The human heart at last to And fold its struggling w

For the Her: "CHARGING G

And hope should plume the

Natchitoches, April, 1847.

In the Herald of the caption, a writer takes the famine in Ireland, agree with him, that if unaccountable provide it is readily accounted dom, industry, and fr means proves that it is other hand, this very c nection with the princ ble, would lead us to tial government of the

"It was caused," agency of man." No captivity of Israel, who syrian monarch. An that God brought that He calls the Assyrian, but adds, "he meane gratifying his own pri God most certainly

essary misery. But sighted, spiritually di what is, and what is r acheme of divine proving this, upon principle dom, justice, and bene to a thousand things of impossible for us to see fore to judge why the be well to remark, we unnecessary according from which we view the of the captivity of Israe The people need no provoked the divine dis had sinned, it was need